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MEETING OF DELEGATIONS AT NUCLEAR TEST BAN TALKS

LD271908Y Moscow TASS in English 1903 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, June 27, TASS--A meeting of the delegations of the USSR, USA and Britain took place today at the talks to draw up an agreement on a general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapons tests which are under way here.

'MILITARY BUSINESS' BEHIND U.S. DELAY TACTICS ON SALT

LD271551Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 20 Jun 78 p 1 LD

[S. Medenov "International Review" answering readers letters]

[Excerpt] Who Is Delaying the Talks

"Why are the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks between the USSR and the United States taking so long?" [signed] Z. Korobkov, Astrakhan.

Many other readers interested in the course of the Soviet-U.S. talks on this issue are asking the editorial office the same question.

The talks aimed at elaborating a new strategic arms limitation agreement have been underway for several years now. If we are speaking of their specific results, then we should note that agreement has already been reached on the overwhelming majority of issues. And our country is making every effort for successful agreement on the remaining issues on a mutually acceptable basis and for the speediest completion of an agreement. The Soviet Government is constantly making specific constructive proposals which could accelerate the completion of the talks. In particular such proposals were submitted during the recent talks between USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko and U.S. President J. Carter and Secretary of State C. Vance.

And what is the U.S. side doing? While verbally recognizing the importance of concluding a strategic arms limitation agreement, the U.S. administration is in fact displaying no readiness for a specific discussion of unsettled issues and has made no proposals of its own. Here absurd statements have even been made to the effect that the United States will wait until the USSR accepts the U.S. proposals.

The U.S. authorities have still not taken a clear and definite stance with respect to this important agreement and are not defending it in Congress or before the public. On the contrary, many government figures, as the article "On the Present Policy of the U.S. Administration" states, are engaged, in this complex situation, merely in kindling mistrust toward the Soviet Union and inflating the lie about the "Soviet military threat." Should we be surprised that the atmosphere surrounding the future agreement is not clearing but rather growing more complex?

There is no doubt that the coalition of opponents of detente, especially the leaders of the military-industrial complex, are bringing strong pressure to bear on the U.S. position at the talks. The ringleaders of military business are frightened by the prospect of a reduction in their profits if the world resolutely embarks on the path of limiting and then reducing arms. Today the suppliers of arms to the Pentagon obtain enormous profits. It is well known that the average profit in the U.S. military industry is 1.5-2 times higher, and frequently several times higher, than in civilian sectors. The total cost of the design of the B-1 bomber alone, for instance, is $92 billion.

In current international relations there are no aims more important than conserving and intensifying detente, consolidating peace and disarmament. "It is time we realized that the arms race does no one any good. It must be ended, and matters must be honestly directed toward disarmament," L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed. The Soviet Union is prepared to develop good mutual relations with the United States if the United States also wants this. Reciprocity on the part of the leaders of the U.S. administration is also needed for successful advancement along this path.

UN SESSION AT CRUCIAL STAGE OF FORMULATING DECLARATION

LD2711407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[Text] New York, 24 June TASS--The UN General Assembly special session on disarmament has entered the most crucial stage of its work: A declaration and action program for disarmament must be adopted. During the UN forum, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have particularly stressed that these documents must be clear and precise and that they are designed to make a useful contribution to insuring lasting peace and to the struggle against the danger of nuclear war.

The Soviet delegation has also noted that the special session's decisions and the documents adopted by it must really orient the states in the direction of a fundamental solution to the problem of disarmament--including general and complete disarmament and the elimination of the material basis for war. On the other hand, during the forum's work the Soviet Union has displayed readiness to carefully examine any constructive proposals in this direction submitted to the special session.

It is widely thought here that the incorporation in the texts of the declaration and disarmament action program of the main provisions of the Soviet document "On Practical Ways To End the Arms Race. The Soviet Union's Proposals," which has been submitted to the United Nations and which has been greeted with approval by the world community, would make a useful contribution to consolidating international security, deepening the process of the relaxation of tension and eliminating the thermonuclear threat.

At the plenary session of the special committee which is elaborating the final documents, Iraq's representative Kittani, on behalf of 32 nonalined states, submitted a draft resolution expressing extreme anxiety over the buildup of Israel's military potential and the attempts by Tel Aviv to acquire nuclear weapons. The resolution expresses concern that the United States, which is a permanent member of the Security Council, "is continuing to supply Israel with the latest weapons on a large scale, thereby encouraging Israel to pursue a policy of expansion and military occupation."

P. Warnke, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, gave an account of the general features of the U.S. position on disarmament at the plenary session of the special committee. He noted the particular importance of reaching a new long-term SALT agreement between the United States and the USSR, saying that there had been a certain narrowing of the gap between the sides' positions on this question. Warnke also declared that the United States anticipates the successful completion of the talks on a complete and general ban on nuclear weapons tests.

Soviet Delegate Speaks

LD271932Y Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York, June 27, TASS--The special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament is working hard to draw up a final document.

Speaking at a meeting of the session's special committee S. Roel Garcia, the foreign minister of Mexico, stressed that the final document should reflect the cherished aspirations and hopes of all the peoples that are striving for peace, to curb the arms race.

Representatives of India, France and several Latin American countries pointed to the need of stopping the arms race and preventing a nuclear war.

Addressing a plenary meeting of the special committee Anatoliy Kovalev, assistant head of the Soviet delegation, said:

The Soviet Union, as it has been stated by its top leaders and personally by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, is striving to round off the special session by constructive results. We are prepared to promote them in every possible way. And, naturally enough, we expect the other participants to act likewise.

In the opinion of the Soviet delegation, and we hope it is shared by the overwhelming majority of the delegations, the time has come when protracted discussions and rhetoric should be replaced by laconical negotiations, wordmongering--by political decisions, expressing generally acceptable solutions of the most complex questions of the final document's draft.

The assistant head of the Soviet delegation noted that the Soviet Union's proposal that all the nuclear states should commit themselves not to use nuclear arms against nations that do not wish to manufacture or acquire nuclear weapons, that do not have them in their territories, meets the interests of peace, the interests of lessening the nuclear war danger. We hope, the speaker said, that the special session will express its view on this question, and for our part, we are ready to hold an exchange of views on it with the other nuclear powers.

The Soviet Union, he continued, attaches primary importance to the renunciation of the use of force or the threat to use it in all forms and minifestations in international relations, as stipulated by the United Nations Charter, and to the banishment of the use of nuclear weapons forever.

As many other states, we believe that everything necessary should be done to prevent the manufacture of neutron weapons and to ban them through urgent international efforts.

Most of the states represented in the United Nations, including the developing and non-aligned states, stand for a world conference on disarmament, the assistant head of the Soviet delegation stressed. We regard as one of the important tasks of the special session to pave the way to the holding of such a conference, which would pass decisions of a compulsory character in the domain of disarmament.

The problem of disarmament, the negotiations that are being conducted on its different aspects, arouse deep anxiety of public opinion, of the peoples. This is why the Soviet Union comes out actively for measures to improve the informational activities of the United Nations, for measures to disseminate materials on questions of disarmament with a view to familiarising the public more broadly with the state of affairs in this sphere and also with the work of the Disarmament Committee, among others channeled through plenary meetings open to the press and to the public.

The overwhelming majority of the special session participants, Anatoliy Kovalev noted in conclusion, deem it important that the final document of the special session should be a document of proper political import, which would attract the attention of the peoples and would give a fresh impetus to the cause of disarmament.

EAST TRYING TO BREAK DEADLOCK WITH NEW PROPOSALS

LD2710[illegible]7Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS correspondent dispatch: "Up to the West to Reply"]

[Text] Vienna--The participants in the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe have held a routine plenary session in Vienna's Hofburg Palace. It was addressed by Ambassador I. Oeser, head of the GDR delegation, and Ambassador W.J. de Vos Van Steenwijk, head of the Netherlands delegation.

As the GDR delegation's press spokesman reported at a meeting with journalists, I. Oser emphasized in his speech that the socialist states' new initiative of 8 June this year represents an important compromise proposal as it provides as much as possible for the reductions which the Western side has demonstrated readiness to undertake.

The ambassador recalled that the NATO states have not displayed readiness to implement a broad bilateral reduction of all armed forces and arms, as the socialist countries have been proposing since the start of the Vienna talks in 1973. The Western participants are still not prepared to reduce the ground and air forces of each of the two military groupings--which currently number approximately 980,000 men each--by roughly 170,000 men on each side. Such a reduction would have made it possible as long ago as the end of 1977 to lower the levels of the armed forces to almost 800,000 men.

In the interests of the speediest implementation of the first real steps in achieving military detente the socialist states have submitted far-reaching compromise and constructive proposals. Taking account the West's refusal to reduce air forces, they have declared their readiness to reduce ground forces alone. Further, they have agreed to limit the ground forces of the two military groupings in central Europe to levels of 700,000 men, and ground and air forces taken together to levels of 900,000 men for each of the sides.

In their proposals the socialist countries also agree to the United States reducing at the first stage those arms which it has proposed to reduce, namely nuclear warheads and certain delivery vehicles. The Soviet Union has announced its consent to reduce the number of tanks.

The socialist countries decided to take these steps to at last break the deadlock in the process of reducing armed forces and arms in central Europe.

The Western side's press attache, referring to a statement by an official NATO spokesman in Brussels, emphasized that the socialist countries' new proposals are a significant step in the matter of advancing the Vienna talks and that they have been received with great interest and will be studied carefully by the West.

MBFR PROGRESS DEPENDS ON WEST'S REACTION TO PROPOSALS

LD280953Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[A. Petrov article: "To Break the Deadlock at the Talks"]

[Text] The talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe have been going on for more than 4 years now. Right from the very start the Soviet Union along with the other socialist countries has been striving at the talks to insure the elaboration of a mutually acceptable agreement in order to relax military tension in that region without detriment to the security of any of the sides. An understanding on troop reductions can be reached among equal, sovereign states only on the basis of total mutuality which rules out obtaining one-sided military advantages for anyone by weakening the defense capability of other countries.

In the course of the talks the socialist states have developed and supplemented their program with proposals taking into account certain essential elements of the Western countries' positions. These proposals created a good basis for a mutual accord since they not only reflected the socialist countries' concern for the profundity and scale of the relaxation of military confrontation but also specifically embodied the principles agreed at the outset of the Vienna talks. The merit of the platform put forward by the socialist states is that it proceeds from the interests of equal security for the sides.

This aim can be achieved by utilizing an equal-percentage and equal-quantity basis of reductions making it possible to determine for each state directly participating in the talks an equivalent [ravnotsennyy] volume of commitments in strict accordance with its military might. The basis for an agreement on troop reductions is recognition of the real fact that an equilibrium between the forces of the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries has taken shape in central Europe and has now existed for many years. This was confirmed by the figures cited at the talks in 1976. According to this information, as of 1 January 1976 the Western states had 981,000 men in central Europe (excluding naval forces) and the socialist states had 987,300 men while the ground forces totaled 791,000 and 805,000 respectively.

Without recognition of this fundamentally important thesis it is impossible to expect a satisfactory solution to the task confronting the participants in the Vienna talks and it is impossible to insure effective and just reductions of troops and armaments.

Throughout these years the NATO states have continued their attempts to utilize the Vienna talks in order to obtain one-sided military advantages for themselves. They allege, without adducing any proof, that the socialist countries have a "considerable superiority" in the numerical strength of their ground forces. This arbitrary, distorted assessment of the military balance in central Europe serves just one purpose--to justify the North Atlantic bloc countries' claims for a so-called "asymmetrical" reduction of the two sides' armed forces; that is, for a considerably more substantial reduction in the socialist countries' armies by comparison with the troops of the NATO states.

The Western press has written much about the proposals submitted by the NATO countries in Vienna in April this year. They have been described as a considerable step to meet the socialist states halfway. Is this the case? Hardly. These proposals did contain some kind of step forward but unfortunately a very small one.

Until recently the West European participants in the talks refused to assume specific commitments regarding the reduction of their armed forces, putting forward the thesis that this could only be discussed after an agreement had been signed regarding the reduction of the Soviet and American troops stationed in central Europe (the first stage agreement). Now they have agreed that commitments regarding the reduction of the armed forces of the West European countries directly participating in the talks must be faced under the first stage of reductions. They have also agreed that a specific timetable for the completion of the second stage of reductions of armed forces should be determined. However, it must be said that this step is limited since the West European states are stating their readiness to reduce their troops, which constitute 75 percent of the numerical strength of the NATO grouping in central Europe, only within the framework of the total collective level of armed forces for the NATO countries. Thus the possibility is created of maintaining or even increasing the numerical strength of the armed forces of some states at the expense of the reductions carried out by other members of this bloc. And as for Soviet troops, which are the foundation of the defense system of the Warsaw Pact countries, the West is insisting that they be limited to an individual level.

Nor have any substantial changes taken place in the Western countries' position on the question of armed force reductions by the USSR and the United States during the first stage. An example of their unequal approach is their proposal that stipulates that the USSR withdraw the troops subject to reduction in entire formations while the United States withdraw them in units and subunits or in general individual servicemen taken from various units.

All this shows that although the Western proposals in some respects take into account the views of the socialist states, the overall imprint of the one-sided approach obviously persists.

The NATO countries' buildup of their armed forces on the European Continent also cannot fail to exert a negative influence on the course of the talks. The NATO Council session in Washington recently approved plans leading to an intensification of military preparations unprecedented in the entire history of the bloc. These envisage an increase in military budgets which is totally unjustified for peacetime, large-scale rearmament and modernization programs and an increase in the number and numerical strength of combat units. In 1977 alone the numerical strength of American troops in Europe increased by 18,000 and an increase of a minimum of 8,000 men is planned for 1978.

This policy, to justify which fabrications about the "growth of the Soviet threat" are used, is a real danger to the cause of European detente. All these fabrications are not worth a cent. If the Western countries were really afraid of Soviet Armed Forces increases in Europe, they would have no reason to reject the socialist countries' suggestion that those taking part in the talks undertake not to increase troop numbers in the region of reduction for the duration of the talks. "In contrast to the NATO countries," L.I. Brezhnev said, "for a long time now we have not been building up our armed forces in central Europe and we do not intend--I want to stress this very forcefully--we do not intend to increase them in the future by a single soldier or a single tank."

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have invariably held and continue to hold a constructive position at the Vienna talks. They are sincerely seeking to accelerate the process of elaboration of an accord which would open the way to the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. This desire of theirs has been forcefully confirmed yet again. On 8 June this year the delegations of the USSR, GDR, Poland and CSSR came out with important new proposals aimed at making the talks fruitful and transferring them to the plane of elaboration of specific agreements. Political commentators noted the serious and far-reaching nature of this initiative, pointing out here that they take into account a whole series of provisions of the Western position.

The socialist countries' proposals express a readiness to establish, at the end of the two stages of reduction, equivalent overall levels for the numbers of the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries' armed forces in central Europe--900,000, including 700,000 men for the ground forces.

The socialist states consider it essential to reexamine, within the framework of these levels, provisions which would prevent any one state from restoring, still less surpassing, in the future the number of the troops it had before the reduction.

The overall levels must cover the troops of all the direct participants without exception. The equal participation of all states in the reduction of troops and armaments is thereby being sought. The same aims are served by another provision of the socialist countries' proposals providing for the size of reduction to be established individually for each state with a view to insuring that this volume is approximately proportional to the total number of troops. This insures that each country makes its own specific, individual contribution to the reduction--a contribution according to its military potential.

An important aspect of the socialist countries' new initiative is their readiness to restrict the reduction of the numbers of armed forces to the ground forces, at the same time establishing a limit on the numbers of air force personnel.

A step forward has also been taken on the question of the scale and structure of the reduction of the troops of the USSR and the United States at the first stage. A characteristic feature of these proposals is the exclusion of the possibility of anyone making claims for an unequal reduction. This affects not only the volume of reduction of armed forces but also the procedure for reductions. The Soviet Union has expressed its readiness to reduce its troops at the first stage by formations, that is by divisions, and has proposed at the same time that the United States withdraw its troops from central Europe by brigades, units and subunits and not by individual soldiers.

At the first stage it is planned to accomplish a reduction of the troops of the USSR and the United States by an equal percentage that is in proportion to their numbers in the central Europe.

The socialist countries' new proposals create a real basis for the elaboration of a mutually acceptable agreement on the reduction of the arms race in central Europe--an agreement non prejudicial to the security of all states taking part in the talks.

"The socialist countries," as L.I. Brezhnev said at the ceremonial session in Minsk, "are offering their partners a sensible, realistic compromise. In submitting their proposals, they went even more than halfway. We appeal to the NATO countries: "Let's finally get down to business. There is undoubtedly already a basis for agreement. Everything now depends on the West's political will.

"The attainment of the accord in Vienna would make it possible to subsequently turn to the discussion of other specific issues of military detente in Europe of interest to the sides."

Whether success will be achieved in getting moving the unjustifiably protracted talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe depends largely on the Western powers' approach to the socialist countries' constructive proposals.

CEMA SESSION AIMS AT DEVELOPING SOCIALIST INTEGRATION

LD271308Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The CEMA session opens in Bucharest today. It will draw up new measures aimed at developing the socialist integration of the fraternal countries. Our commentator notes that the session is taking place on the eve of CEMA's 30th anniversary. Over these years, the CEMA countries have achieved considerable successes in economic development. Theirs are the most dynamic countries, yielding over one third of the world's industrial output.

Economic progress has made it possible for the CEMA countries to solve major social problems, connected, in particular, with raising the material well-being of the working people and with housing construction. Over the past few years, CEMA partners have begun to implement a new form of economic cooperation: long-term target programs aimed at developing a particular branch of the economy. Energy, fuel and machine building programs are now being successfully implemented. Another form of cooperation is joint construction projects, such as the Soyuz gas pipeline in the USSR, from the Urals to the USSR's western border, or the Kiyembay asbestos combine (Orenburg Oblast). It will produce about 500,000 tons of construction materials annually. The capacity of the Ust-Ilim pulp and paper combine is similar. This combine is also being built by the CEMA countries. The Soviet Union helps fraternal states develop their atomic energy and petrochemical, machine building and construction industries and other industries, receiving in exchange essential goods needed for the progress of the Soviet national economy.

Vietnam Requests Membership

LD281206Y Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, June 28, TASS--The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam adopted a decision on the SRV joining CMEA. This was announced today at the 32nd CMEA session by the head of the SRV delegation, Deputy Premier Le Thanh Nghi. He presented the request of his government for consideration to the CMEA session.

SOVIET DELEGATE ADDRESSES AFRO-ASIAN SOLIDARITY MEETING

LD271942Y Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD

[excerpts] Colombo, June 27 TASS--An international conference opened here today to discuss the task of the Afro-Asian solidarity movement at the present stage. It is attended by over 40 delegations from Asian, African, Latin American and European countries. In the course of two days the conference will discuss the topical problems of the Afro-Asian movement, the questions of expanding the struggle of the Afro-Asian peoples against imperialism, colonialism and all forms of oppression, and for security, cooperation and peace throughout the world.

The conference was addressed by Mirza Ibragimov, chairman of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee and the leader of the Soviet delegation to the conference. He said that this conference is taking place in a crucial period when the forces of imperialism, neocolonialism and reaction have markedly increased their activity in the international arena.

The open armed intervention by a number of NATO countries in Zaire shows that imperialism has not stopped using methods of direct interference in the internal affairs of other states, said Mirza Ibragimov. The imperialist powers, hoping to keep their economic and political positions in Africa and to strengthen the racist regimes in the south of the continent, resort to establishing and using collective punitive detachments of neo-colonialism. Such a role of a gendarme is assigned to the so-called inter-African force which is equipped and controlled by NATO.

Nor can one be indifferent to the alarming situation that has arisen in Indochina, the speaker went on. Kampuchea's groundless territorial and other claims to Vietnam, its acts of armed aggression against Vietnam indicate beyond any doubt that certain reactionary circles in Asia, which are teaming up with imperialism, would like to interfere with peaceful constructive work, in which the people of Socialist Vietnam are engaged after their victory over American aggression.

One cannot but be shocked by the fuss raised in the PRC concerning Chinese national residing in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam as well as a number of unilateral actions of Peking directed against the traditional friendship and solidarity between the peoples.

The present propaganda campaign, launched by Peking against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, draws attention again to the unseemly role which the PRC leaders are playing today in the Asian and African countries. We remember, Mirza Ibragimov said, that the PRC was on the side of the racist regime in South Africa when it prepared and launched military intervention in Angola. In recent weeks, the Chinese foreign minister demonstratively visited Shaba Province in order to voice support for the imperialist intervention in Zaire. Peking does not conceal its support for the U.S. efforts to strengthen the Diego Garcia base. This policy of the Peking leadership harbours a great danger to the peoples of Asia and Africa, Mirza Ibragimov said in conclusion.

U.S. JOURNALISTS PIPER, WHITNEY CHARGED WITH SLANDER

LD280828Y Moscow TASS in English 0811 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

["Held Responsible for Slander"--TASS headline; Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1030 and 1200 GMT on 28 June also carries following item]

[Text] Moscow, June 28, TASS--The TASS correspondent, Victor Vladimirov, writes: A representative of the State Television and Radio Committee of the USSR today brought a suit against the accredited in Moscow correspondents Piper of the Baltimore SUN and Whitney of the New York TIMES.

The charge against these two American correspondents is that while having official reports of the State Television and Radio Committee, TASS and the newspaper ZARYA VOSTOKA on the trial of Gamsakhurdiya, they nevertheless spread in the press slanderous information, defaming the honour and dignity of officials of the State Television and Radio Committee of the USSR.

In their articles from Moscow on an interview with Gamsakhurdiya, transmitted by the Central Television of the USSR in its programme Vremya (Time), Piper and Whitney slandered the officials of the State Television and Radio Committee, who had prepared this interview, by saying that it had been falsified and forged by officials. These American correspondents asserted that Gamsakhurdiya's repentance and admission of his guilt, of which he spoke on the television, had been fabricated and had been mounted from fragments taken at the time of Gamsakhurdiya's stay in isolation under investigation. Piper's and Whitney's concoctions were published in the U.S. newspapers they represent.

The TASS correspondent learnt at the City People's Court of Moscow that the summonses of the State Television and Radio Committee had been handed to Piper and Whitney and that both correspondents would soon appear in court as respondents in conformity with Soviet legislation in force.

CARTER TAKES CONCILIATORY APPROACH AT PRESS CONFERENCE

LD272317Y Moscow TASS in English 2300 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Washington, June 27, TASS--A press conference of President of the United States Carter was held in the White House. He was asked many questions reflecting concern of the U.S. public over the present state of Soviet-American relations. The President was asked what is the United States position with regard to the Soviet Union. "We want to be friends with the Russians," he said. "We want to improve our relations with them. The underlying relationship between ourselves and the Soviet Union is stable." I believe L.I. Brezhnev wants the same thing I do. He wants peace between our country and theirs. Pointing out at the same time that the two powers stay in a state of competition and that in his opinion, this is inevitable, James Carter said: "I think it is going to be that way 15-20 years in the future." "We want to have accommodation when we can mutually benefit from that accommodation. We are willing to meet the Russians in competition of a peaceful nature." Touching upon the talks on strategic offensive arms limitation that are held by the Soviet Union and the United States, James Carter assessed the process of these negotiations and prospects of concluding the agreement. "We want to have rapid progress made at the SALT negotiations," he said. He made assurances that the United States wants "the comprehensive test ban, increased trade, better communication." In the President's opinion, the prospects of concluding an agreement at the Vienna talks on mutual force reductions in central Europe are not much better than they were a month ago. He highly assessed the latest proposals made by a group of socialist countries at the talks in Vienna.

In this connection, the President noted that "over the weekend President Brezhnev made a speech in Minsk where he said that this was a major reply on the part of the Soviet Union" and that Western powers "should assess it very carefully".

The President reiterated in a general form the stand of the U.S. administration on African problems that was set out before.

Answering a question about plans now being worked out by the CIA to send back-door weapons to antigovernment groupings in Angola, James Carter said he had no knowledge of that nor did he ever intend to send weapons to Angola either directly or indirectly. At the same time the President said that he has no plans at this point to normalize [the] relationship with Angola.

Asked about L.I. Brezhnev's statement in Minsk concerning attempts to play the Chinese card against the USSR that are being made of late in the USA at a rather high level and in a rather cynical form, James Carter asserted that the United States was not trying nor will ever try to play the Soviets against the Peoples Republic of China, nor vice versa.

"We won't let any temporary disharmonies or disputes about transient circumstances delay our pursuit of peace with the Soviet Union, nor our ability nor commitment toward better relationships with the Peoples Republic of China".

The President was asked if there are differences between U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Zbigniew Brzezinski. James Carter admitted that such differences exist. Touching upon the role or Zbigniew Brzezinski, who is accused here of attempts to bring Soviet-American relations back to the times of the cold war, Carter said: "The point is that I make the ultimate decisions in foreign policy".

Commenting on the press conference, the U.S. press is unanimous in the opinion that the President's pronouncements are a reaction of the U.S. administration on the criticism on the trends of departure of the U.S. Government from the policy of detente. Pointing to a certain change in the tone of the President's statements, the Washington POST writes that the President's pronouncements in their overall trend obviously pursue the aim of removing the acuteness in Soviet-American relations that began to manifest itself of late.

U.S. PUBLIC 'IMPRESSED' BY WARNING IN EDITORIAL ARTICLE

LD271211Y Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 21 Jun 78 p 9 LD

[Article by Vitaliy Kobysh: "A Sober Voice"]

[Text] There has been great interest in the article "On the Current Policy of the U.S. Administration" which was published in the Soviet press. The responses from all over the world are unanimous in acknowledging the timely appearance of the article and saying that the time had come for the Soviet Union to give a full and in-depth exposition of its position on Soviet-American relations and its view of the current policy of the Washington administration.

This document caused an avalanche of comment in the United States. The reaction in America's upper echelon has not been uniform. It has ranged from an even more overt demonstration of bellicose chauvinism to something approaching panic. The dominant element, however--and this is clearly discernible in official and semiofficial explanations, justifications and denials--has been perplexity.

The fact that representatives of the American administration are trying to deny the accusations is no surprise. It is also interesting to note the groundlessness and futility of these denials in the face of the concrete, objective, real facts presented in the article.

What is there to deny? That since the first weeks of the current U.S. administration's tenure it has been pursuing a course toward undermining Soviet-American relations, revising accords previously reached and obstructing the understandings which were in the making and coming to fruition? That its activity began with the unseemly idea which was called the "campaign for civil rights and freedoms" but which was overt interference in other countries' internal affairs? That it has persistently and consistently impeded the SALT talks and, at the same time, contributed to the intensification of the arms race and sown an atmosphere of suspicion? Or that Washington inspired and organized military intervention in Zaire and is planning to create a punitive gendarme corps to forcibly suppress any African aspirations in terms of national independence (the hollering about "Soviet-Cuban interference" is just a cover for these neocolonialist plans)?

The latter is exceedingly difficult to deny, but it is this theme, the African theme, which is raising the blood pressure in the United States; it has become a particularly painful topic for the administration. Prominent figures, including influential members of Congress, have publicly cast doubts on the veracity of White House spokesmen's assertions about "Soviet-Cuban interference in Africa." In a letter to U.S. President J. Carter, a group of congressmen bluntly point out that "many congressmen feel awkward as a result of their inability to answer their electorate's questions about American policy on such problems as Soviet-American relations and Africa." Two members of the House of Representatives, S. Solarz and A. Beilenson, returned recently from a trip to Cuba where they met with F. Castro. Immediately on arriving in Washington they talked with CIA Director Admiral Turner. [as published] "As a result of information obtained from the CIA and the long talks with Castro," the New York TIMES points out, "the two congressmen stated that they now have their doubts about the accusations made by J. Carter."

Far from reassuring the worried American public, the statements by U.S. administration leaders on this question have strengthened the suspicion that, just as during the staged Gulf of Tonkin incident, which was a pretext for the United States' entering the war in Vietnam, a deception is being perpetrated, and this may have the gravest consequences. There was something most odd about the U.S. President's arguments at his latest press conference to the effect that even if Cuba did not participate in the organization of the insurgents' action in Zaire's Shaba Province, it should somehow have prevented it. It appears even stranger to the outside world, and this is plainly stated in the article "On the Current Policy of the U.S. Administration."

This document is multifaceted. The warning it contains is not a threat but a considered, sober appraisal of the real facts and of the prevailing situation. It takes time and a great deal of effort to grow a tree; destroying it is easy. Detente has been won at too high a price for the Soviet Union and the other peace-loving countries to allow the world to be deflected from the path of cooperation and mutual understanding. The world public, including the U.S. public, was tremendously impressed by the fact that, although warning about the serious threat to peace inherent in the U.S. administration's current course, the Soviet Union is not slamming the door on negotiations. There is widespread comment on the passage in the article which says that the USSR has no intention of attending the funeral of detente, and that joining an arms race is not part of its plans.

The article tells the hard truth, but essentially it is an appeal for a return to the path of detente.

'NEW' U.S. ASIAN STRATEGY RETAINS DIVIDE, RULE CONCEPT

LD271513Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 Jun 78 p 3 LD

[P. Mezentsev article: "A Dangerous Gamble"]

[Text] Recent events are providing more and more grounds for talking about a renewal of U.S. policy in Asia. After the failure of the U.S. military adventure in Indochina Washington was in a state of deep "Vietnam shock" for quite a long period. And although the "specter of Saigon" still hovers over Washington, it has nevertheless been decided here, to judge by all accounts, to implement a "new" policy in Asia by adapting the method and nature of continued interference in the affairs of Asian states to the new conditions.

The U.S. "revival of interest" in Asia, which is now manifesting itself more and more clearly, is attributable to a number of causes. These include the desire to insure privileges for U.S. monopolies faced with growing competition from West Europe and Japan. They include concern over the relentlessly developing and deepening process of political and economic decolonization on that continent. And they include the very long-standing yearnings--which are well known to everyone--of the U.S. military with respect to Asia.

So the present attempts by Washington to conceal its true intentions and interests in Asia behind demagogic propaganda twaddle--of which everyone became sick and tired long ago--about "concern for the fate" of the Asian peoples, and about "uneasiness" for their "security" and "prosperity" look all the more clumsy.

Washington, as always, has begun its "new" course by "showing the flag": In the immediate future the United States intends to hold joint naval maneuvers in the Indian Ocean within the framework of the aggressive ANZUS bloc--a tripartite pact knocked together at the height of the cold war in 1951 by the United States, Australia and New Zealand.

Following in the wake of the recent NATO Council session, which met in Washington at the same time as the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament was taking place, and which decided to intensify the arms race, the annual ANZUS Council session also assembled in the U.S. capital. This meeting was also characterized by continued intensification of militarist preparations. The communique published at the end of the session was worded in the spirit of U.S. military expansion in Asia and the simultaneous increase in ANZUS military strength in the Asian and Pacific region. The press notes that the United States' partners in this bloc "supported in every way" the U.S. plan for the creation of a chain of military bases in the Indian and Pacific oceans, "welcomed the progress" reached "in planning and holding" joint wide-scale military maneuvers, and so forth. In fact this session was an attempt to fill the military-political breach created by the inglorious collapse of SEAT: From the communique it appears that the session's participants examined the question of creating a new military alliance based on the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Washington has suddenly "discovered" in the ASEAN countries, which are aware that their security is primarily linked to the region's economic health, an urgent "need" to strengthen "the level of its military presence." Despite the skeptical and at times critical reaction of the leaders of some of those countries, the U.S. administration wants at all costs to impose on them its ideas of the "stabilization of strength," that is, to bind these countries a little more firmly to its war chariot. [paragraph continues]

Washington has officially promised each of these countries that it will increase their military arsenals. Thailand has been offered F-5 aircraft, and Indonesia has been offered F-5 and A-4 aircraft. The Philippines are to be considerably reinforced with U.S. military equipment in exchange for concessions at the current talks on U.S. military bases in that country.

U.S. "innovation" is also becoming increasingly transparent and overt in the Persian Gulf, which is an explosive region. According to a statement by U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown, the Pentagon has drawn up plans for "lightning" armed incursion into the Persian Gulf region should events there not proceed in accordance with the U.S. scenario. For the purpose of expanding and strengthening its positions there, the United States is increasing its deliveries of weapons to Iran and Saudi Arabia.

The so-called "island strategy" of the United States, which is designed to guarantee the Pentagon island strongpoints from which communications can conveniently be controlled and pressure can be exerted on coastal states, has also recently been intensified. The United States has transformed the island of Guam into a military base, and this island is now the Pentagon's military bridgehead in the western part of the Pacific Ocean. Work is continuing on the modernization of the military base on Diego Garcia Island--one of the numerous (!) "unsinkable aircraft carriers" of the United States in the Indian and Pacific oceans.

A takeoff and landing strip has already been built here for B-52 strategic bombers, which are capable of carrying nuclear weapons, and berths are now being built for nuclear-powered submarines, and equipment is being installed for electronic surveillance of Asian countries. At the same time the U.S. Defense Department is stepping up its efforts to create new bases in Australia and in the Near East region. The building of new naval bases and the modernization of old ones has begun at Cockburn Sound and at North West Cape in Australia, on the island of Saipan and on Kwajalein Atoll in Micronesia. Washington recently obtained a base on the island of Al-Masirah (Oman). Thus, the United States has "linked up" a chain of military bases girdling Asia; from Australia, Micronesia and Japan, via the Philippines and Diego Garcia, to Oman.

The Carter administration is also rearranging its strategy in the Far East. Here, stress is being laid on strengthening the military cooperation between the United States, Japan, China and South Korea. Washington is demanding, openly and without any kind of camouflage, that Japan and the South Korean regime strengthen their military potential and bring them up to "contemporary levels," and is inciting Tokyo to rapidly conclude a Japanese-Chinese treaty, which the Maoists hope to use to draw Japan into their anti-Soviet strategy. The "special significance of Japan in regional and global affairs" was also "emphasized" in the communique of the ANZUS Council session.

In short, as we can see, the Pentagon's long-standing and well-known military ambitions and the White House's political pretensions lie at the basis of the "new chapter" in the United States' relations with Asia. This "new policy" is based on the same old imperialist tactic of "divide and rule." Only now this tactic, which has been liberally reddened with the blood of the Asian peoples, is being presented as "a new doctrine" whose essence is absolutely cynical: "Let Asians kill Asians."

The "new" U.S. Asian strategy also takes into account Peking's hegemonist aspirations, which fit in perfectly with the American neoexpansionist aspirations in Asia. [paragraph continues]

The U.S. gamble on its "new approach" to Asia, based on its old militarist policy, is not being underpinned by Washington's desire to coordinate its actions with the Maoists. During the recent visit to Peking by Brzezinski, the U.S. President's national security adviser, both sides candidly emphasized the joint interests of the United States and China in Asia. The White House emissary saw with his own eyes that China is indeed an "Eastern NATO." As the Japanese newspaper AKAHATA wrote, "the coordination of the positions of the United States and China, which was confirmed during Z. Brzezinski's visit to China, has created favorable conditions for the development of U.S. strategy in Asia and the Pacific Ocean." It is not fortuitious that Peking's policy evoked special praise at the ANZUS session--this courtesy in the direction of the Peking leaders confirms once again that they are categorically opposed to the relaxation of tension in Asia and to the elimination of the U.S. military presence in that part of the world. In turn, the United States tacitly approves, or even actively encourages, the sale of modern weapons to China by West European countries such as France and Britain. At least it is known that Z. Brzezinski advocates arms sales to China.

But Washington and Peking are failing to consider the main factor--the Asian peoples' deep interest in living in an atmosphere of security and peace. And it is this interest which is increasingly determining the present complexion of the continent of Asia.

The present attempts by the imperialists and their assistants to destabilize the situation in this vast region are, in the final analysis, doomed to failure whatever the "new" garb in which they may be camouflaged. The cause of peace and social progress in Asia is irreversible, and it would be very useful for those who even quite recently underestimated the will and determination of the peoples of this continent to realize this in good time.

COMMERCE SECRETARY CRITICIZES POLITICS IN FOREIGN TRADE

LD271611Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1000 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Washington, 27 June, TASS--J. Kreps, the U.S. secretary of commerce, has criticized the attempts of some American figures to use foreign trade as a political weapon in relations with other countries. Speaking at the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy in Kings Point, New York, Kreps expressed profound anxiety at the "growing tendency in the United States to refuse to trade because of political considerations." According to the secretary, such methods are in no way justified, particularly when a particular country can buy the required product from other states without difficulty. As a result, the secretary stressed, American companies are the first ones to suffer from this, and they suffer most of all.

As observers note, this is precisely the situation that has arisen in Soviet-American trade relations. Opponents of detente are striving to use this situation to pressure the Soviet Union in hopes of obtaining various political concessions. However, by impeding, in every way, the normal course of trade relations, they are finding themselves "no better off than they were at the beginning." Because of the barriers that have been raised, American firms are losing the most advantageous contracts which are going to companies in Western Europe and Japan.

WASHINGTON CONTINUES TO FLIRT WITH NEUTRON BOMB

LD272344Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1617 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 27 June--TASS political observer Yevgeniy Babenko writes: According to a recent Harris poll, the majority of Americans now believe that "the United States does not have the moral right" to continue work on the neutron weapon.

The poll makes clear that the number of firm opponents of this new barbaric weapon has increased significantly in the United States over the past year. The numerous demonstrations and rallies of protest against the neutron bomb, which have virtually swept the whole country, provide convincing testimony of the feelings of the American public.

Sober voices are also heard among the more far-sighted political and public figures in the United States. "The work that is in progress now to develop new forms of armaments, such as the neutron bomb, does not correspond to the spirit of cooperation and mutual restraint in Soviet-American relations," Senator G. McGovern said recently. "I have often opposed and will continue to speak out against the creation of this new form of nuclear weapon," he said. And there are many statements to that effect.

But although the waves of protest against the neutron weapon, both in the United States and in other countries, are rising higher and higher, certain circles in Washington, not interested in detente, do not intend to heed the demands of the peace-loving public. This is evidenced by the fact that the Pentagon, as the latest reports from Washington show, has virtually completed the so-called plan for modernizing nuclear warheads and artillery shells--a modernization which would make it possible to transform these warheads and shells quickly into neutron ones. The purpose of this "plan" is, as the Senate Armed Services Committee demanded of the Pentagon, to make and have available all the main components of the neutron bomb. Thus, bringing the bomb into full combat readiness would, in the estimation of specialists, take a very short time.

There is no need for particularly profound analysis in order to understand what the American adherents of the neutron weapon have in mind. The implementation of the "plan" in question would mean that Washington would have such a weapon, but at the same time could publicly claim that formally the neutron bomb is not at its disposal.

Moreover, since the plan provides for the "modernization" of precisely those nuclear warheads and artillery shells which are already in or are about to join the arsenal of the NATO forces in Western Europe, it turns out that the neutron components can, as it were, "make their own way" onto the European Continent--something which both the European and international public is decisively protesting. This is the key to the infamous half-measure of the U.S. President--to postpone production of the neutron weapon on the one hand but to leave open the possibility of deploying it at a later date.

The increase in the dangerous activities of the American worshippers of the neutron idol fully corresponds with the policy of certain Washington circles to exacerbate the international atmosphere and show a certain "firmness" in relations with the Soviet Union. Evidently for some, the temptation to resort to the tactics of neutron blackmail in the world arena, while citing the mythical "Soviet threat" to the West at home, thus drawing the attention of Americans away from their own numerous acute problems, is too great.

Washington's dangerous flirtation with the neutron bomb continues. This can only cause serious alarm and concern among the international public.

GLEBOV SAYS PRC RUNNING DOG OF UNITED STATES

OW271257Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 24 Jun 78 OW

[Glebov commentary]

[Text] For many years newspapers and magazines the world over have unanimously described the Vietnamese people and their struggle as heroic. These words reflect admiration for the incomparable achievements made by Vietnam in resisting aggression by a powerful imperialist country. With the support of the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and all progressive people, the Vietnamese people have won an historic victory, unified their fatherland and embarked on the broad road of socialist construction. But now, dark clouds again are gathering over Vietnam, the Peking militarists are now threatening Socialist Vietnam.

The Peking authorities have closed down Vietnamese consulates, cut off aid to Vietnam and recalled Chinese technicians. In order to sabotage Chinese-Vietnamese relations and breed hatred among the Chinese people against Vietnam, they have viciously vilified the Vietnamese people.

This hate campaign is being carried out under conditions of overt military pressure. Peking has stepped up armed provocations on the Chinese-Vietnamese border. On the Chinese-Vietnamese border in the north, China has massed large numbers of troops and begun armed provocations against Vietnam in some areas. Chinese naval forces are converging near Vietnamese territorial waters.

Why is Peking's leadership taking such (?threatening actions) against a socialist neighboring state? Certainly not because of the alleged suppression of Overseas Chinese by Vietnam. If the Chinese authroities are really concerned about the fate of the Overseas Chinese, they should have taken active measures to protect Chinese residents in Kampuchea long ago, as tens of thousands of them have been massacred in that country. The primary reason for Peking's truculent attitude toward Socialist Vietnam is that the Vietnamese people have chosen the socialist road of peaceful cooperation with the peoples of all countries. Since Peking's leaders began taking hostile actions against the first socialist country in the world in the late 1950's and early 60's, they have gradually begun to oppose other socialist countries and those developing countries that choose the socialist road of development.

People's attention is being aroused by the fact that the Peking leaders' anti-Vietnamese campaign is paralleling the hostile acts of U.S. imperialism against Socialist Vietnam. U.S. imperialism cannot for a moment forget the ignominious defeat it suffered in that country, and Peking's anti-Vietnamese actions have been approved by Washington. This was one of the topics discussed at the Chinese leaders meeting with Brzezinski, advisor to the U.S. President for national security affairs. This shows that U.S. imperialism and its running dogs in Peking are working hand in glove (?in opposing Socialist Vietnam. There is no doubt that) Peking has already taken off its mask [words indistinct]. After Peking's leaders took the aggressive social-chauvinist road, it was unavoidable that they would become running dogs of imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism.

We might as well ask the question: What can China and the Chinese people gain from the antisocialist policy pursued by Peking's top leadership? Nothing, of course. While trying to pull chestnuts out of the fire (?with) U.S. imperialism, Peking's leadership is pushing China into a bottomless abyss.

The Peking adventurists have become dizzy with their wild ambition to oppose socialism and the Soviet Union. Having eyes but seeing nothing, they are unable to see their so-called U.S. friends' sinister conspiracy against China. The United States is attempting to use the Chinese people to oppose the Vietnamese people in revenge for its ignominious defeat. The Pentagon is attempting to create hostilities between China and Vietnam so it can look on with folded arms. Washington clearly realizes that Vietnam is difficult to defeat and the results the Peking militarists' adventurist actions will bring to Vietnam. Washington also knows that a confrontation between China and Vietnam will undoubtedly benefit the United States. This is something U.S. imperialism is counting on as a consequence of the Peking leaders' criminal, antisocialist policy.

It is time for the Peking militarists to change their thinking.

They should realize that their desire to destroy a small country like Vietnam with ease is sheer wishful thinking.

The Vietnamese Communist party organ NHAN DAN carried an editorial on 19 June which said: We smashed imperialism because we had a strong will based on Marxism and proletarian internationalism. These principles, which have become deeply embedded in the minds of the people, are the source of our strength. At present, the Vietnamese people's strength is much more powerful than before, having increased by many times. The various revolutionary currents of the present time are on the side of the Vietnamese people, and so are all the progressive and free peoples. They are (?adamant) and just. The cause of Vietnam is a socialist one and just. The cause of justice will surely triumph.

SOVIET-POLISH COOPERATION GROUP HOLDS TALKS IN KISHINEV

LD221425Y Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 11 Jun 78 p 1 LD

[Text] ATEM--The final document of the 14th session of the Permanent Working Group for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the USSR and Poland, which lasted 4 days in Kishinev, was signed by the leaders of the delegations.

The session participants examined a broad range of questions connected with extending and deepening cooperation in the field of machine building for the light and food industry and household appliances. They familiarized themselves with the activity of a number of enterprises in Kishinev, Tiraspol and Bendery.

In a conversation with an ATEM correspondent the leaders of the delegations--B.A. Steshov, deputy minister of machine building for the light and food industry and household appliances, and Witold Gorski, Polish minister of the machine engineering industry--noted that the session in Kishinev promoted the further strengthening of cooperation between allied sectors, which has entered a new phase. From a simple exchange of deliveries and scientific and technical information Soviet and Polish specialists are moving on to the elaboration of long-term programs for the cooperativization and specialization of production of machines and machine tools, equipment and instruments taking into account joint scientific research and designing.

This form of cooperation, B.A. Steshov stressed, helps to pool the efforts of allied sectors in the two countries and to resolve more effectively important tasks of modernizing and fitting enterprises producing consumer goods with modern equipment.

The session protocol that was signed determined the directions of the development of cooperation and the product range and reflected the long-term program of specialization and cooperation until 1990 which will be submitted to the intergovernmental commission on economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Poland.

BCP WORKERS STUDY CPSU IDEOLOGICAL, EDUCATIONAL WORK

LD271035Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of BCP party workers headed by R. Kararusinov, first deputy chief of the BCP Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Section, was in the Soviet Union 14 through 22 June in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the BCP. The delegation familarized itself with the CPSU's activity and exchanged experience in employing a comprehensive approach in the leadership of ideological and educational work.

The delegation was received by CPSU Central Committee Secretary K.V. Rusakov. The talk, which passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, was attended by Ye. M. Tyazhelnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Section, G.L. Smirnov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Section, and D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR ASSESSES BERLIN PROBLEM, FRG ACTIONS

DW2713517 Hamburg Domestic Television Service in German 2015 GMT 26 Jun 78 DW

[Interview with Soviet Ambassador to East Berlin Petr Abrasimov by reporter Fritz Pleitgen, in Russian with superimposed translation; place or date of interview not mentioned--recorded]

[Text] [Moderator Peter Pechel] Brezhnev was in Bonn 7 weeks ago. Afterwards Germans and Soviets were mainly speaking of positive effects. New Soviet proposals on troop reductions in Europe could be interpreted as being one of these effects. We were interested whether there would be positive consequences also in other fields. Fritz Pleitgen in an interview with Petr Abrasimov, the Soviet ambassador to the GDR, therefore, asked the question whether anything indicated that the Bonn negotiations between Federal Chancellor Schmidt and party chief Brezhnev had a positive effect on the situation in and around Berlin.

[Abrasimov] The visit and its results doubtlessly are of great significance not just for Moscow and Bonn, as was generally agreed. The state of relations between our countries considerably influences, as is known, the general European climate. This also applies to West Berlin, which--as Leonid Brezhnev stressed--must not remain a spot on the fabric of European detente. The development of confident neighborly relations and of constructive cooperation will be profitable for all peoples, including the West Berlin population. Only those still longing for cold war times can have a different opinion. The joint declaration issued by the USSR and the Federal Republic of Germany points out that strict adherence to and full application of the quadripartite agreement of 3 September 1971 remains a significant prerequisite for lasting detente in the center of Europe. So consequently the visit's positive effects will become even more evident for West Berlin and its inhabitants once matters further develop in the direction outlined in the joint declaration. Nobody need be particularly worried about West Berlin if things develop in such a way.

[Question] You are one of the fathers of the 4-power agreement. It has been 7 years since it was signed. Would you again sign the agreement in that form?

[Answer] One should not speak of an individual as a father of the quadripartite agreement. It is a joint child of the governments of the four powers. The GDR leadership directly cooperated with the USSR to a great extent for the successful conclusion of our collective work on this agreement. I do not doubt that the quadripartite agreement is a good document. It is aimed fully at detente. This is its purpose. Some people in West Berlin, in the FRG and in the West as a whole, do not like some aspects about this agreement. These people are beginning to interpret it their own way, looking for something that is not contained therein, or--as they like to put it--looking for grey areas. Regarding the Soviet side, we consider this agreement the expression of reason and realism with regard to politics. If my government would give me such a mission, I would sign the agreement a second time.

[Question] What advantages and disadvantages developed from the agreement over time according to your opinion?

[Answer] The agreement's advantages are obvious to everybody. Most important the people of West Berlin now live under more stable conditions than prior to 1971. They are using the transit roads, making trips and enjoying other advantages. The shortcomings do not pertain to the agreement but to Western attempts to violate it, ignore its letters and spirit, and read something into the agreement that is not there. It says absolutely clearly that the Western sectors are not part of the FRG and cannot be ruled by it. The attempts to interpret the matter as if the city were a land of the FRG or a part of some land, are not shortcomings of the agreement itself, but an error in the thinking and acting of some politicians.

[Question] The 4-power agreement marked the beginning of political detente between East and West. Now both sides are complaining that the climate has deteriorated. Do you see problems for European developments?

[Answer] I would not say that the political climate deteriorated in Europe. But some circles in the West are trying doggedly and persistently to make it worse, circles that are aiming for a return to cold war policies of confrontation. We see no problems at all for European developments if the countries will persistently base their relations on the principles of peace, noninterference in internal affairs, respect for independence in internal affairs, respect for independence and territorial integrity, equal rights and mutually advantageous cooperation--and if political detente will be complemented by military detente.

[Question] Both German sides have been stuffed full of troops and arms. Could you picture the USSR, on the basis of progress achieved in the Vienna negotiations, removing troops from the GDR within a foreseeable future?

[Answer] I fully agree with you that progress in this respect must first be achieved in the Vienna negotiations. As some NATO statesmen admitted--among them also Chancellor Schmidt--an approximate balance of forces has now taken shape in Europe. We are for this balance and against any unilateral changes in it. If the West will let actions follow its words and take real steps regarding the interests of all sides, we will welcome it. Or as we say: Once the day dawns, food will come too.

[Question] Let us discuss the 4-power agreement. How severe of a violation of the 4-power agreement was it when Federal Chancellor Schmidt was present during the queen of England's visit to West Berlin? Why is this considered an official act of the chancellor?

[Answer] The appearance of FRG statesmen in West Berlin in their official function and in connection with visits of third country representatives to the city was obviously aimed--regardless of how you may explain it--at demonstrating that this city allegedly belongs to the state and political systems of the Federal Republic. This is in direct contradiction to the basic stipulations of the 4-power agreement, according to which West Berlin is not part of the FRG and is not subordinated to its governmental authority.

It is absolutely clear that the government chief's official acts do not consist solely in signing regulations or other documents, but that many other things are also involved--not the least of which being official contacts with leading personalities of other states and governments. If I received guests regularly in a house that was not mine and where I was not permitted to act as a host, what would the neighbors think of my intentions? This also pertains to the question you were asking me.

[Question] West Berlin has the same social system as the FRG, the same financial, legal and economic systems. The population of West Berlin decided accordingly on free self-determination. Why does the Eastern side object to the term "ties" in connection with relations between the FRG and West Berlin, particularly since Bonn does not contest the fact that West Berlin is not a constituent part of the Federal Republic of Germany?

[Answer] Regarding the second part of your question--and it is the most important part--I can say the following: that's the skeleton in the closet, as one says. Verbally the West does not contest the fact that West Berlin is not part of the FRG. But what is actually happening? We are dealing here with the delicate practice of numerous and totally unnecessary demonstrations creating all kinds of possible precedents and alleged evidence that West Berlin is a land and part of the Federal Republic of Germany. I want to point out that the 4-power agreement does not contain the term connections, which has been used so much in the West. The preservation and development of connections is mentioned there; the English word for it is ties. We have no objections to that, before or now.

[Question] The 4-power agreement says that the four victorious powers are mutually respecting their rights and responsibilities resulting from war and postwar times, and that they will continue to exist in an undiminished way. On what legal basis and since when does another status exist for East Berlin than for the Western sectors of Berlin?

[Answer] The 4-power agreement says that the respective governments are taking into consideration the existing situation in the respective area. It is widely known that the socialist German Democratic Republic was proclaimed as early as in October 1949; its constitution says that Berlin is the capital of the republic. The Soviet Union was the first to recognize the German Democratic Republic and to give its government sufficient means to exist in early postwar times. This was when the legal basis was established for the fact that the capital of the GDR system is valid. In conclusion I would like to correct your terminology: East Berlin does not exist juridically or factually. There exists Berlin, the capital of the German Democratic Republic. I would like this to be acknowledged.

[Question] Do you consider Berlin Mayor Dietrich Stobbe's routinely taking over the function of Bundesrat president a violation of the 4-power agreement?

[Answer] The illegality of such a step must be obvious, regardless of what statements may accompany it. If a chicken is being served to you in a restaurant with the waiter trying to tell you that it is a trout, whom would you believe, his words or your eyes? Think it over for yourslef. The office of Bundesrat president of the FRG was taken over in turn by the minister presidents of the laender. I am stressing: the laender of the FRG.

We have just quoted the respective parts of the 4-power agreement which clearly rule out the possibility of the city obtaining the characteristics of a federal land.

[Question] European parliamentary elections are supposed to take place next year. West Berlin is supposed to and wants to dispatch deputies to that organ. What is the stance of the Soviet Union in this respect?

[Answer] Our stance in regard to this problem is absolutely clear and has been outlined repeatedly on various levels, particularly in the statement of the USSR Foreign Ministry addressed to the United States, Great Britain, and France in Moscow on 3 August 1976. The attempts to involve West Berlin in the process of West European state-political integration and to extend the European Community's jurisdiction to the city, are incompatible with its position as defined in the 4-power agreement and other decisions and agreements of the 4 powers. A unilateral change of the situation through the direct or indirect involvement of West Berlin in the planned European parliamentary elections would be an attempt to revise the situation, which cannot be permitted in concern for the interests of stability in the respective area.

TRADE MAJOR STUMBLING BLOCK TO EEC-CEMA COOPERATION

LD280721Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 Jun 78 p 3 LD

[NOVOSTI observer. V. Begishev article: "CEMA-EEC: A Step Toward Cooperation"]

[Text] The meeting held in Moscow recently between a delegation of the European Communities headed by W. Haferkamp, vice president of the main executive organ of the "Common Market"--the Commission of the European Communities, and N. Faddeyev, secretary of CEMA, again drew the attention of the world public to the dialog between the two major international economic organizations which was begun on CEMA's initiative some years ago. However, this time the tone of Western press commentaries was notably different from the scepticism which has usually accompanied previous contacts. This is natural: The head of the "Common Market" delegation himself told journalists upon returning home that the talks mark the beginning of an irreversible process of normalization of EEC-CEMA relations.

In any case, it can be asserted quite definitely that the commission's representatives clearly felt the businesslike approach of their partners to the questions discussed at the meeting. This approach is conditioned by the common position of the CEMA member countries, a position clearly expressed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev last summer in an interview for the French newspaper LE MONDE: "We regard the 'Common Market' as a reality and therefore we believe it to be important for CEMA to become established in the West."

The optimism now displayed in leading EEC circles on prospects for the development of mutual relations between the Community and CEMA apparently testifies indirectly, to an increase in realistic tendencies in those circles. It means above all that objective necessity is taking the upper hand over the aspirations of those Community figures who demonstratively turned away from the socialist community, assuming that economic ties with it would always play a limited and secondary role for EEC countries.

The erroneous nature of such opinions was already apparent to many people in the mid-sixties. They now appear simply absurd. It is indeed hard to imagine how the situation could long be preserved in which two groups of countries, together producing about 50 percent of the world's industrial output, restricted themselves to the 3 percent share which now makes up their mutual turnover in world trade. The rapid development of bilateral cooperation between states belonging to the two organizations clearly shows the extent of their mutual interest. In spite of all the obstacles which have been placed in the path of such cooperation by the system of trade restrictions practiced by the Common Market, the indicator conventionally defined in the West as turnover between CEMA and the EEC is growing exceptionally dynamically. Here are the figures on this cited by the bulletin EUROPOLITIQUE, which is close to the commission: 12.2 billion European units of account [EUA] in 1973 and 21 billion in 1976.

However, trade is the area of the main stumbling-blocks, which must somehow be removed as soon as the two sides have expressed the firm intention of speeding up work on preparing an agreement between them.

CEMA, unlike the Common Market, believes that such an agreement must necessarily reflect questions connected with improving the conditions of trade and economic cooperation. These have in fact become notably worse since the EEC countries' transition in the early seventies to the so-called common trade policy. A number of socialist states have lost important markets for agricultural produce and the sale of many industrial products has been made more difficult. In the atmosphere of economic crisis, protectionist tendencies have intensified. Following these, the community scmetimes takes steps which seem deliberately aimed at upsetting the "second basket" of the Helsinki accords. It is not surprising, for instance, that a sharp reaction was evoked in certain European CEMA states by the recently adopted decision on the limitation of steel purchases by the Common Market. The Czechoslovak weekly SVET HOSPODARSTVI wrote that there is a "strengthening of defensive barriers against imported goods from socialist countries" and that this is how the EEC creates the deficit in those countries' trade with the West to which its leaders refer as proof of CEMA's "economic weakness".

It is also necessary to point out the persisting desire of influential Common Market circles to apply the principle of "nine against one" in relations with socialist countries. "The EEC, an AFP correspondent reported recently from Brussels, "would like to hold talks on the conclusion of separate trade agreements with the USSR, Romania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary and the GDR." But to whose advantage is this? "At such talks," the Bulgarian weekly IKONOMICHESKI ZHIVOT wrote, "none of the socialist countries, with the exception of the USSR, can act as an equal partner in view of the great difference in the economic potentials of the two sides. Moreover, the adoption of the 'nine against one' principle would stimulate the desire of Common Market organs to carry out a differentiated policy with respect to individual socialist countries and would lead to an intensification of attempts on the EEC's part to sow discord between us."

These and certain other unresolved problems evidently provide a basis for speaking of difficult, albeit frank discussions at meetings between CEMA and EEC representatives. At the same time optimistic forecasts are based on relatively firm soil. This lies in the fact that the sides have put forward similar proposals concerning the exchange of information and opinions in such fields as economic forecasting, statistics, environmental conservation and standardization.

Finally, it lies in the growing understanding in EEC circles of the establishment of normal business relations with the Eastern partner. As early as 1975 the EEC exported goods worth a considerably larger sum to CEMA countries than to the United States (11, 039 and 8,696 million EUAs respectively). This alone makes it possible to think that you will hardly find politicians in the community capable of seriously neglecting such a market.

An agreement between CEMA and the EEC would open up much broader prospects in this sphere and would be a substantial contribution to the materialization of detente.

WEST STANDS TO LOSE IN POKER GAME OF ARMS SALES TO PRC

LD271345Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[Political commentator Yuriy Zhukov article: "A Dangerous Poker Game"]

[Text] You read the speeches of certain Western leaders and are amazed at the degree to which the terminology of card games of chance has gotten under their skin: And so at the present time there is an endless discussion going on in NATO about playing the "China card" in the dangerous political poker game to which Washington has for some time now been devoting itself.

The Peking leaders have realized that this passion is advantageous to them--they are, after all, conducting their own game--so why would they not play, shall we say, "the NATO card."

And so numerous military delegations have traveled and flown from Peking to the West. Receive these buyers! And, imagine, they are being received. For instance, hardly had the duke of Kent managed to open an exhibition and sale of the latest weaponry in the British city of Aldershot than THE GUARDIAN appeared on 19 June with the very significant headline: "All Eyes on Chinese at Weapons Exhibition." And beneath this headline is printed in black and white: "The closest attention will be directed toward the first Chinese military mission, since China is...potentially Britain's biggest (!) customer."

Arms dealers in certain other NATO countries too are awaiting Chinese buyers. But sober-minded people in Western Europe are hesitating a little: The bellicosity of the Chinese leaders is known to everyone, and where is the guarantee that, one fine day in the not too distant future, Peking will not engage in a game against the interests of those who presently imagine that they hold in their hands the "China card"?

But NATO propaganda services are already organizing a brainwashing session for the doubters. There is that old organization--the Western European Union--which traces its genealogy back to the 1948 Brussels Pact. At that time this was the Western powers' first military bloc. After the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty, the Western European Union lost its topical nature but, to be on the safe side it was preserved, just as obsolete furniture is stored in an attic--in case it comes in handy.

This Union joins the FRG, Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. It has its own Council of Ministers, its own Assembly, and all kinds of committees. From time to time these meet and discuss something or other, but the newspapers scarcely write anything about them. But just now the name of the Western European Union has again flitted into the press. Why should this be? Because, this Union's Assembly gathered in Paris on 19 June for its 24th session. [paragraph continues]

And Frederic Bennett, a Conservative member of the British Parliament, delivered a report on "China and European Security." In his speech he proclaimed "the need for economic, scientific, technical and military (!) cooperation with China for the sake of the defense of Western democracies." As far as is known this report proposed, in particular, "the examination in an objective (?) spirit of any (!) possible requests made by China in the sphere of conventional arms and materiel, with a view to strengthening its defensive might."

Bennett was not afraid of appearing ridiculous. The present Chinese leadership, which does not let its own people utter a word, as a defender of Western democracy? A sight for sore eyes! Did the author of the report really not realize that his alinement with Peking merely reveals the true unseemly essence of "Western democracy"? But it is no longer a matter of Sir Frederic's verbal tightrope-walk.

The significance of this measure however--in essence, a propaganda measure--should not be underestimated. It was dreamed up to create a psychological atmosphere which would reassure public opinion which has been alarmed by reports of the impending sale of weapons to Peking. People are being told that these weapons are, after all, required by the Peking leaders so that they can defend NATO members against the "Soviet threat." It was not for nothing that Bennett declared: "A total concurrence of views exists between China and Western Europe over joint actions against the USSR."

The masters of the Western European Union have organized a dangerous game. Certain members of the assembly, too, realized this. M. Gessner, a Social Democrat from the FRG, for instance, declared that "it is impossible to arm China and at the same time continue the process of detente." The sale of weapons to China could have fatal consequences for the cause of peace, he stressed. "We are obliged to ponder well the consequences of our decision for the cause of detente," said the French Socialist J. Peridier. France, he declared, has a cooperation agreement with the Soviet Union, but they want to incite us to adopt a position oriented against the USSR.

Yes, passion never leads to any good. And those who have now decided to play the "China card" will, for sure, find themselves the losers. Some people played a similar poker game at the end of the thirties. Everyone knows what came of that.

DUTCH CP PAPER CRITICIZES STATEMENTS BY PRC'S HUANG HUA

LD271355Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Rebuke to an Instigator"]

[Text] The Hague, 21 June--During his official visit to the Netherlands PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua made a malicious attack on the policy of detente and on the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy course.

As the local press notes, the Peking emissary's provocative thrusts did not find support in the official circles of the Dutch capital. The country's politicians regarded Huang Hua's instigatory statements "quite guardedly and critically and considered them harmful."

Nor did Huang Hua's utterances meet with the approval of Dutch press organs. Bourgeois newspapers restricted themselves to a brief information report on the visit without any commentary. [paragraph continues]

The Dutch communist newspaper DE WAARHEID gave a sharp rebuff to the Chinese minister's provocative fabrications in an editorial. At a time when a mass movement against the escalation of the arms race is being mounted in our country, the newspaper writes, Peking's emissary is calling on NATO countries to increase military expenditure. Peking is in fact setting the aims of its foreign policy, based on the "inevitability" of nuclear war and the use of neutron weapons, against the struggle of the peoples for peace and security. In the final analysis, DE WAARHEID concludes, the Chinese leaders are in solidarity with the policy of imperialist circles in international affairs.

CALLAGHAN URGES WESTERN TALKS WITH USSR AT ALL LEVELS

LD271428Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD

[Text] British Prime Minister Callaghan, speaking at a reception given in his honor in New York, has called on the West to conduct talks with the Soviet Union at all levels and on all problems. As the AFP Agency reports, he noted in particular that differences on other questions between the sides should not have a negative influence on the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

Callaghan stressed the great danger in continuing the arms race. The NATO and Warsaw Pact countries, he said, should aim for a lowering of the present high level of military expenditures. We do not accept the fatalism of those who seem to be ready to return to the cold war, said the head of the British Government. At the same time, Callaghan allowed himself attacks on the Soviet Union by repeating concoctions about so-called Soviet interference in the affairs of African countries.

LEFT GAINS IN ICELAND DUE TO ECONOMIC, ANTIWAR STANDS

LD271554Y Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Reyjavik, June 27, TASS--The elections to the Althing (parliament) of Iceland ended in a big success of left-wing forces. The Social Democratic Party and the People's Alliance increased their representation in parliament by 12 seats. The bourgeois parties forming the government coalition--the Independence Party and the Progressive Party--suffered a serious setback and lost 10 seats.

In the new parliament the People's Alliance and the Social Democratic Party will have 14 seats each, the Independent Party--20 seats and the Progressive Party--12 seats.

Speaking over television, Prime Minister Hallgrimsson said that after today's meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers he will resign.

The defeat suffered by the ruling coalition parties shows that there is widespread dissatisfaction in the country with the government's policy. The rate of inflation last year rose to 45 per cent, the state debt has reached a tremendous sum and there is a balance of payments deficit. The Icelandic crown was devalued and parliament adopted a law on freezing wages and salaries.

The voters expressed support for the programme of the left-wing forces which come out for an improvement of the economic position of working people. The success of the left-wing forces is also due to considerable extent to their clearcut anti-war position: the People's Alliance demands Iceland's withdrawal from NATO, the cancellation of the Icelandic-American military agreement on bases, the pursuance of a policy of peace and friendship, and strengthening of the relaxation of international tensions.

'SINISTER DESIGNS' SEEN BEHIND MONDALE TRIP TO MIDEAST

LD280642Y Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

["PRAVDA: Behind the Smokescreen of Separate Talks"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 28, TASS--Behind the smokescreen of the Egyptian-Israeli separate talks are hatched sinister designs, that are in conflict both with the national interests of the Arab peoples and the whole liberation, progressive movement in the Middle East, the cause of a just peaceful settlement in that region, PRAVDA writes, commenting on the plans of U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale, who is to visit not only Israel but also Egypt during his tour of the Middle East.

The commentary notes that Israel's intention to preserve control over the territory of the West Bank of the Jordan River and its sharp peremptory answer to the proposal of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat concerning the future of the Palestinian lands are, according to the New York TIMES, a source of fear for Washington that both sides will get into an impasse of insoluble contradictions, if prompt steps are not taken.

Washington's objective is known: It is to get the stalled Israeli-Egyptian separate talks moving, PRAVDA writes. This is apparently one of the main goals of Walter Mondale's forthcoming tour. The whole of this activity is within the framework of the so-called new approach of American diplomacy to the Middle East affairs. Its essence consists in preserving "special relations" with Israel and at the same time in pursuing its Middle East policy in cooperation with conservative Arab regimes.

Reports have again appeared in the foreign press at the same time to the effect that the Pentagon is hatching plans for creating military bases in the Middle East and concluding with Israel a treaty on military alliance. The aim of the alliance being prepared, the Tel Aviv newspaper YEDI'OT AHARONOT wrote, is to reassure Israel in connection with the decision of the USA to arm Saudi Arabia and Egypt, and at the same time to pave the ground for a territorial compromise, the newspaper notes.

DIPLOMATS BRIEFED, PRESS COMMENTS ON EVENTS IN PDRY

LD271550Y Moscow TASS in English 1512 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD

["Failure of Imperialist Conspiracy"--TASS headline]

[Text] Aden, June 27, TASS--Foreign Minister Muhammad Salih Muti' [Yafa'i] of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen informed the heads of diplomatic missions accredited in the country about the events which have taken place in Aden. He stressed that the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen is willing to develop relations with the Yemeni Arab Republic and other states on the basis of the principles of non-interference in each other's internal affairs, and respect for sovereignty. The minister also said that what the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen wants is not to let the reactionary hostile forces provoke a worsening of relations between the two Yemeni states.

The situation in the capital of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen has been fully normalised. The Central Committee of the United Political Organization of the National Front receives from people in different parts of the country messages condemning the subversive actions of the plotters. The people of the republic whole-heartedly approve the policy of the lawful authorities. Beirut, June 27, TASS--The Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR reveals criminal motives behind the conspiracy of a grouping led by S. Rubayyi' 'Ali who wanted to seize power in south Yemen. The plotters established secret connections with Saudi Arabia in order to stage a coup and establish a reactionary pro-imperialist regime in the country.

New York, June 27, TASS--In its comments the American press says directly that the United States and Saudi Arabia were involved in the recent events in south Yemen. In the opinion of the Washington POST the abortive coup attempt in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen is a major defeat for U.S. and Saudi Arabian efforts in that strategically important country. The New York TIMES says that the American efforts in south Yemen have failed completely.

ARAB PRESS CITED ON ASSASSINATION OF YAR PRESIDENT

LD272116Y Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Baghdad, June 27 TASS--As reported by a correspondent of the Iraqi information service from San'a' the capital of the Arab Republic of Yemen, mourning in connection with the tragic death of the country's president, Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi, has been announced there. A Presidential Council headed by 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi has been set up to administer state affairs.

Commenting on the assassination of Al-Ghashmi, Arab newspapers note that the reactionary forces, primarily of Saudi Arabia, are behind this terrorist act. Spreading malicious rumours about the involvement of south Yemenis in the San'a' terrorist act, they endeavour to aggravate the relations between the two Yemeni states--the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Arab Republic of Yemen, to create a pretext for interfering in the internal affairs of the former.

Under the caption "Who Stands To Benefit by the Assassination of Al-Ghashmi?" the Baghdad newspaper TARIQ ASH-SHA'B writes: Such actions are part and parcel of the designs of the Western imperialist circles vis-a-vis the countries of the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf basin. Their purpose is to make the Arab states pursue a policy suiting the United States.

SITUATION IN SOUTHERN LEBANON 'REMAINS ALARMING'

LD271556Y Moscow TASS in English 2115 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, June 26, TASS--The situation in southern Lebanon remains alarming. It is aggravated by the fact that having staged a formal "withdrawal" of its troops from the southern Lebanese areas, Israel actually retains control over the border territories through its henchmen--the Lebanese conservative forces. According to reports received (?from there), right-wing Christian armed units continue to entrench themselves on the positions which were handed over to them by the Israelis and are actively cooperating with the (?Israeli) militarists. Tel Aviv, for its part, encourages their "belligerency" and fully (?backs) the actions of the (?rightists) aimed at keeping the United Nations interim force out of the border areas. At the same (?time) Israel is using the existing tense situation for launching new provocations against the independent Arab state.

The situation in southern Lebanon causes deep concern of the country's leadership and the progressive circles, which demand an undelayed fulfillment of the Security Council's resolutions on the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from the southern Lebanese territories and their transfer to the control of the United Nations forces. So far these resolutions were openly rejected by Israel and its allies from among the Lebanese conservatives.

Within the framework of the efforts to normalize the situation in the country and to implement as quickly as possible the United Nations decisions, an envoy of the United Nations secretary general, who has arrived in the (?area), is now discharging his mission here. He is studying the situation on the spot, looking into the difficulties that are being encountered by the international forces in the process of fulfilling their duty in southern Lebanon, will discuss with leaders of the country the ways of restoring the sovereignty of the lawful Lebanese authorities over the entire territory of the country.

[Moscow TASS in English 1324 GMT on 27 June added: "Yesterday Israeli Air Force planes made reconnaissance flights over south Lebanese territory in the Al-arkuba and Hasbayya areas."]

CPSU DELEGATION ARRIVES IN SYRIA 23 JUN

LD271549Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On the invitation of the Syrian Ba'th Party a CPSU delegation including B.I. Stukalin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers' State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade, and K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee international section, left Moscow for Damascus by plane 23 June.

Among the sendoff party at the airport was J. al-Kafri, Syrian ambassador to the USSR.

On the same day the delegation arrived in Damascus.

U.S. DESTROYER IN QATAR; WILL VISIT OTHER GULF STATES

LD280924Y Moscow TASS in English 0854 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, June 28, TASS--The U.S. Destroyer Barney has arrived at Doha, the capital of Qatar, for a three-day visit. The naval ship is equipped with sophisticated anti-submarine and air defence missiles as well as radar.

As the commander of the destroyer said, the Barney had already been invited to call at the port of Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrain and a number of other countries striving to accord "traditional oriental hospitality" to the emissaries from overseas.

VNA REPORTS ON INVASION BY CAMBODIAN TROOPS

LD280954Y Moscow TASS in English 0944 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, June 28, TASS--Kampuchean troops up to a regiment in strength invaded a number of districts of the south Vietnamese An Giang province in four directions, the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY reports. Armed forces of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam struck a counter blow, put out of action 350 soldiers, took prisoners and captured many weapons.

Violations of the frontier and armed provocations of the Kampucheans, the reports says, also occurred in other districts in the south of Vietnam--in the Provinces Lon Gan, Tay Ninh and Kien Giang. The Kampuchean forces sustained heavy losses in the fighting.

VNA STATEMENT DENIES SLANDERS BY CAMBODIAN RULERS

LD272010Y Moscow TASS in English 1936 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, June 27 TASS--The VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY published here today a statement denying slanderous inventions by the ruling circles of Kampuchea.

On June 24, 1978, Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister of Kampuchea for foreign affairs, addressed the diplomatic corps in Phnom Penh and made a statement concerning a "plan for a coup" in Kampuchea, allegedly being prepared by Vietnam "in cooperation" with the CIA, the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY says.

The VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY is authorised to make a statement denying this ridiculous slander by the Kampuchean side.

It is common knowledge that after Kampuchea was fully liberated the ruling circles of Kampuchea adopted an extremely brutal policy toward the people of their country, suppressing and mercilessly persecuting all those opposed to their anti-people policy.

The ruling circles of Kampuchea are carrying on propaganda in order to stir up national animosity and turn down all logically constructive proposals of Vietnam aimed at settling through negotiation the problems involved in the relations between the two countries. They are stepping up aggressive military actions on the frontier with Vietnam and commit barbarous crimes against the Vietnamese people.

This reactionary policy of Kampuchea ruling circles has done great harm to the people of Kampuchea. It cuts across the interests of international reaction. The ruling circles of Kampuchea are being opposed with ever increasing intensity by the people of their country and their actions are condemned more and more by broad circles of the world public.

Kampuchea's slanderous fabrications in respect of Vietnam are designed to conceal the truth, to create a pretext for continuing persecutions in the country, for suppressing the people of Kampuchea, for continuing hostile policy and military actions against the Vietnamese people and for misleading the world public which comes out for a peaceful settlement of relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea.

The invariable position of the Vietnamese people and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam consists in resolute defence of the independence, freedom, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam, as well as respect for the independence, freedom, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea and all other countries.

It is aimed at strengthening solidarity with the people of Kampuchea, at settling questions in relations between the two countries thro'gh negotiation.

If the ruling circles of Kampuchea go ahead with their reactionary policy they will find themselves in still greater isolation in their own country and throughout the world and will not avoid a defeat, the statement of the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY says in conclusion.

RADIO REVIEWS SOVIET ASSISTANCE TO VIETNAM

OW270021Y Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1300 GMT 25 Jun 78 OW

["Station observer's" commentary]

[Text] The Soviet Union signed its first agreement on economic and technical cooperation with Vietnam in 1955. Since then, implementing signed agreements, the Soviet Union has continuously supplied Vietnam with machines, equipment and materials necessary for building, enlarging or restoring 245 industrial enterprises, state farms, schools and other projects.

As of 1 January 1978, 185 major projects have been put into operation. They include the Hanoi farm machinery plant No 1; Thac Ba Hydroelectric plant; Uong Bi thermoelectric plant; Lao Cai apatite mine; Tinh Tuc tin ore-mining and processing combine; Haiphong canned-fish factory; Lam Thao superphosphate factory; Hanoi polytechnic college; Hanoi scientific research center.

The enterprises and projects built with Soviet assistance have played an important role in the SRV's economy and consolidation of national defense. In 1977, these factories turned out 25 percent of the electricity, the total volume of tin, sulfuric acid, apatite, and superphosphate; nearly all the coal, and 2/3 of machine tools, metal-cutting machines and so forth. The Soviet Union has assisted Vietnam in organizing 40 tea-, coffee-, rubber-, orange- and mandarin-producing state farms and has supplied these state farms with farm machines, mineral fertilizers and other materials. Meanwhile, Soviet specialists have helped build repairshops for tractors and other farm machines.

In 1973, during the visit to the Soviet Union by the Vietnamese party-government delegation, the CPSU Central Committee approved a resolution on cancelling the loans previously granted to Vietnam. With the Soviet Union's economic and technical assistance, the main problems of postwar economic restoration in North Vietnam were solved toward the end of 1975. North Vietnam's major national economic sectors fulfilled or overfulfilled the plan norms for 1964--that is, the year prior to the outbreak of the war against U.S. aggression.

In 1977 alone, the Soviet Union assisted Vietnam in building more than 30 technical projects, including three factories producing home structural parts; the Ha Tu, Coc Sau, Deo Nai and Cao Son strip coalmines; wharves at Haiphong Harbor; diesel motor factories, vocational schools; and a number of tea-processing and noodle plants. The Soviet Union has also helped restore the Unification railroad and given geological survey assistance. This year, the Soviet Union has supplied equipment and materials with which to build 43 projects, including the Song Da hydroelectric plant, Pha Lai thermoelectric plant, Cao Son coalmine, cement factories and machinery and metal-processing enterprises.

The two countries recently signed agreements on technical assistance to Vietnam in sea fisheries, in expanding the Hanoi pharmaceutics enterprise, in restoring and expanding the Dalat nuclear reactor and in drafting technical designs for factories producing tractors and blacksmith implements. From 1955 to 1977, more than 6,000 Soviet specialists from various sectors worked in Vietnam together with the Vietnamese cadres and workers, sharing their rich experiences and knowledge and training many specialized cadres and skilled workers for Vietnam. Highly regarding the Soviet specialists' activities, the SRV Government awarded orders and medals to many of them. During the same period, more than 15,000 Vietnamese workers graduated from advanced Soviet schools. About 3,000 persons received advanced science degrees in the Soviet Union. Recently, 10 Soviet colleges were awarded friendship orders for helping to train Vietnamese cadres. Nearly 9,000 Vietnamese engineers and workers have undergone practical training at various enterprises and construction sites in the Soviet Union. From 1973 to 1976, about 8,000 Vietnamese workers studied at various technical and vocational schools and vocational middle schools in many Soviet cities. It is a principled stand of the CPSU and the Soviet state to give comprehensive assistance to Vietnam. In a meeting with Comrade Le Duan in Moscow prior to the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution, Comrade Brezhnev stressed that the Soviet Union was determined to support the VCP's line and turn Vietnam, an important outpost for peace and socialism in Southeast Asia, into a prosperous powerful socialist state. He stated that the Soviet Union would continue to provide necessary assistance to fraternal Vietnam in developing its socialist economy.

VIETNAM, PRC HOLD TALKS ON CHINESE NATIONALS' DEPARTURE

LD271350Y Moscow TASS in English 1302 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, June 27, TASS--Published here was a report by the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY on the course of talks between a representative of the Consular Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and a representative of the PRC Embassy in Hanoi on questions connected with the departure to China of Chinese nationals wishing to leave Vietnam. After seven meetings between the representative of the Consular Department of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry and the representative of the Chinese Embassy the sides failed to resolve the question, the report says. Assessing the position taken by the Chinese side at the talks, the representative of the Consular Department of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry stressed that its aim is to deliberately drag out these talks.

SRV ASSEMBLY APPROVES GOVERNMENT'S STAND ON TIES WITH PRC

LD272054Y Moscow TASS in English 2029 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, June 27 TASS--The Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam discussed today the present state of Vietnamese-Chinese relations. Nguyen Duy Trinh, deputy premier, minister of foreign affairs of the SRV, delivered a report on behalf of the Vietnamese Government. The Standing Committee unanimously approved the position, which the SRV Government has taken in the present situation, the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY reports.

YURIY KUZNETSOV APPOINTED AMBASSADOR TO THAILAND

LD231525Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 6 LD

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Yuriy Ivanovich Kuznetsov USSR ambassador to Thailand. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade Boris Ivanovich Ilichev from his duties as USSR ambassador to Thailand in connection with his transfer to other work.

MATERIAL ON JAPANESE DECISION TO RESUME TALKS WITH PRC

USSR Interests

LD271347Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Political commentator V. Kudryavtsev article: "Step Into the Trap"]

[Text] After long discussions, debates and disputes that began at the end of 1975, the Japanese Government has officially announced agreement to resume the talks with the PRC on the so-called "peace and friendship treaty." As is well known, it was in fact the visit to China by U.S. President Nixon--a visit which took the Japanese authorities by surprise--that started all this. Japan was afraid of "missing out" in what it imagined to be a sharing of the "Chinese cake". Moreover, since Japan in many ways followed the U.S. lead in foreign policy, Tokyo could not help but rush along the path prepared by the presidential visit, although in the long term this could not fully accord with Japan's national interests. But the old, prewar notions about China and about the correlation of forces in East and Southeast Asia still prevail among certain Japanese circles....

The first thing that Japan encountered at the very start of the talks on normalizing its relations with China was the different roles played by Japan and China compared to prewar times. It was the PRC that had become the dictating side; moreover it disregarded Japanese national interests. It should be noted that the Peking authorities obviously also considered the tendency in postwar Japanese foreign policy to submit to foreign interests, i.e., the interests of the United States, which in the Nixon period sought to normalize relations with the PRC. This also coincided with the start of normalizing Japanese-Chinese relations. The visit of Z. Brzezinski, the U.S. President's national security assistant, has shown U.S. desire to use Peking's anti-Sovietism in its own interests, and this has coincided with Japan's agreement to resume talks with Peking on the treaty.

It is widely known by now that the article on "the two countries' joint opposition to hegemony" advanced by the Chinese has become an obstacle to concluding a treaty. The fact that this article has a blatantly anti-Soviet thrust was clear from the very start. If previously this had been an open secret, it now has become all the more obvious in light of the sharp intensification in China's policy of anti-Sovietism, which has become particularly unbridled in the last 3 years. Indeed, from the outset elementary logic discounted the pitiful attempts of a certain section of the Japanese press to conceal the anti-Sovietism of the treaty's hegemony article. The contracting states themselves, like the United States which has a military-political alliance with Japan, are trying by every means to present themselves as "opponents" of hegemony, although actually all three countries dream of themselves in the role of hegemony, at least in Asia. The only difference between them is that, while in the United States and China the hegemony policy acquires the nature of an official line, in Japan only some in the ruling circles are infected by it, since the experience of the Pacific war and the postwar period forces Japan to be prudent. The prolonged discussion within Japan about the projected treaty also reflects the struggle taking place between sense and realism on the one hand and adventurism and emergent militarism on the other.

A certain section of Japanese ruling circles, not to mention the broad public, realizes that a treaty with a hegemony article would cause irreparable harm to Japan's relations with the Soviet Union, since Peking's aim is to embroil Japan and the Soviet Union and to draw Japan into an anti-Soviet bloc behind which the United States, which is seeking to establish domination mainly through "other people's hands", would stand. It is no accident that Washington recently considered it necessary to stress Japan's leading role in the Asian affairs of the United States and has been strenuously encouraging it to develop its armed forces. The Peking leaders, who are mainly interested in Japan for its military potential against the Soviet Union and also as a source of military equipment or machinery, are playing the same tune. In any event, if these plans are implemented Japan will lose a great deal economically, since its requirements have grown in comparison with the prewar period and China can no longer be its prewar market. Indeed, Peking views its economic relations with Japan from the viewpoint of attaining a definite political goal: Japan's subordination to Peking's adventurist plans.

At the same time Japanese-Soviet trade and economic relations are developing in their mutual interests and have promising prospects. It is precisely this cooperation that the Peking leaders are considering in their attempt to hit Japan's most sensitive national interest. By worsening Japanese-Soviet relations, including trade and economic relations, Peking is counting on weakening Japan's economic independence, which is largely maintained by equal and mutually advantageous trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union. Peking thinks this would result in Japan's growing dependence on Chinese diktat.

Politically, concluding a treaty on Peking's terms would endanger the cause of peace, primarily in East and Southeast Asia and in the western Pacific. If good-neighborly relations between the USSR and Japan are an important factor for peace and security in the Far East, a factor which checks militarist aspirations in this region, the worsening of these relations could only lead to intensification of tension and the danger of war. The present Peking authorities have officially proclaimed a course of reorganizing the armed forces and are openly proclaiming all-out preparations for war. The new U.S. administration as its first duty declared through Secretary of State Vance that the United States would maintain a military presence in that region (that is, in Asia--V.K.). Under these circumstances it is clear that a basis is being created for knocking together a military bloc of the United States, the PRC and Japan. Therefore, the words of Japanese Foreign Minister S. Sonoda that "a Japanese-Chinese peace and friendship treaty would be of important significance for insuring peace and stability in Asia and also stability in the world" sound naively diversionary. Against the background of the propaganda disseminated each day by the Peking militarists, whom militarists in Japan now emerging into the open are beginning to echo more and more forcefully, such assurances sound like a mockery of commonsense.

It is being said that the conflict between Japan and China over ownership of the Senkaku Islands--the seabed around which major oil deposits are thought to exist--has been reflected in the dragging out of the talks on the conclusion of a treaty. The conflict seems to have ended when the Chinese declared that the conflict was "accidental" and Japan declared that it would not influence the concluding a treaty anyway. But the conflict over the Senkakus is of a broader nature than they admit in their speeches and writings. The fact is there are influential circles in Japan who think the chief objective of its foreign policy should be fettering Southeast Asia's economy to Japan's economic system. Therefore just recently Japan has considerably invigorated its policy in this region and is seeking a rapprochement in particular with the countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN].

The United States also attaches tremendous significance to Southeast Asia, to subjugate which it unleashed its military adventure in Indochina. The United States is seeking to preserve a military base in the Philippines and to transform ASEAN into a military-political bloc as an auxiliary instrument of its military presence in Asia. The Maoists too are laying claim to Southeast Asia. Mao Tse-tung repeatedly expressed claims to this very rich region, and Peking's provocative, subversive policy on the borders with Burma and within the countries of Southeast Asia confirm this. And at present, by kindling Cambodia's aggression against Vietnam and through the artificial exacerbation of relations with Vietnam, the present PRC leadership is making an open bid for hegemony in Southeast Asia. The conflict over Senkaku too was a kind of signal that the PRC is claiming absolute rule in Southeast Asia. This first signal, according to Peking's intentions, was to intimate to Japan that it is useless to suppose that the way to Southeast Asia is open to it without Peking's assent. Would it not be better, they ask, to turn to the north, against the Soviet Union? Such a course of events would clearly be in accord with the interests of the Peking clique, which does not even think of equality and still less of playing a secondary role, in a future Japanese-Chinese "peace and friendship" treaty.

The myopia of a certain section of the Japanese ruling circles, including overt militarists--or to be more precise, the revival of prewar notions among them--the dreams of revenge for the defeat in World War II and also the anti-Soviet intrigues of the rightwing of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party may entail extremely dangerous consequences for Japan's interests.

The Soviet Union is attentively watching the development of events surrounding the conclusion of a Japanese-Chinese treaty, which has a patently anti-Soviet thrust. The Soviet Union does not forget that, when clearing the way for a treaty with Peking, the Japanese ruling circles did not deem it necessary to undertake a discussion of the draft treaty on good-neighborliness and cooperation which was recently proposed by the Soviet side, although this treaty would strengthen Soviet-Japanese relations even more and consolidate the foundation of peace and security in the Far East. Such a development of events would at the same time serve to strengthen Japan's national independence.

It must be supposed that the intensification of anti-Soviet trends in Japan's foreign policy cannot fail to disturb the Japanese public and the most farsighted, realistically minded section of the country's ruling circles. It must be understood in Japan that in the event of a further deepening of the anti-Soviet tendencies in Japanese foreign policy the Soviet Union would be forced to take appropriate retaliatory measures to defend its own interests, which coincide with the interest of good-neighborliness, peace and security in the Far East and throughout the world.

Caution of Some Japanese

LD272018Y Moscow TASS in English 1852 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD

["Led Along by Peking"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 27 TASS--TASS commentator Mikhail Demchenko writes:

During his stay in Australia, Japanese Foreign Minister S. Sonoda announced at a press conference in Canberra Japan's intention to sign shortly a so-called "treaty of peace and friendship" with China. He said that the aim of this treaty is to achieve "stability and prosperity in Asia." The Japanese foreign minister expressed displeasure with the Soviet Union's attitude to the Japanese-Chinese treaty. He asserted that "the Soviet Union criticises the treaty of peace and friendship because it is in relations of confrontations with China."

What "stability and prosperity in Asia" can they talk of in concluding the treaty with China? As is known, all the present foreign policy of the PRC is aimed at kindling armed conflicts and putting some countries on a collision course. This is clearly shown by Peking's subversive actions on the frontier with Burma and inside a number of South-East Asian countries. Taking advantage of the Kampuchean-Vietnamese conflict and artificially aggravating relations with Vietnam, the Peking leadership now openly demonstrates its desire for hegemony in Southeast Asia. It is into this kind of hegemonistic policy, a policy sowing discord and animosity between neighbouring states, that Peking is now trying to draw Japan by concluding the "treaty of peace and friendship." The Japanese-Chinese treaty, concluded on Peking's terms, wrote recently THE JAPAN TIMES, will only increase tension and not strengthen peace and stability in the Far East.

The critical attitude to the Japanese-Chinese "treaty of peace and friendship" is to be explained not by the reason mentioned by the Japanese minister but by the fact that this treaty is essentially directed against the Soviet Union.

Peking has long been insisting on the conclusion between China and Japan of a "treaty of peace and friendship" that would include articles on joint struggle against the so-called "hegemony" of a third country. The Peking leadership does not even conceal that by the "third country" it means the Soviet Union.

The Japanese public and press urge their government to be more cautious with regard to this treaty the conclusion of which on an anti-Soviet basis could cause serious harm to the national interests of Japan and damage Japanese-Soviet relations. Reflecting such sentiments, the newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN, for instance, writes: "The conclusion of a Japanese-Chinese treaty in a form causing a deterioration of Soviet-Japanese relations is the most choice for Japan."

Many Japanese politicians stress the need for a more cautious approach to Japan's relations with China, which is blinded by anti-Sovietism and hegemonism, and for ensuring, in the first place, Japan's national interests. But there are also people in Tokyo who are pressing for an earliest conclusion of the treaty with China on conditions dictated by Peking. This is evidenced specifically by Foreign Minister Sonoda's statement.

It is Japan's own business how it chooses to shape its relations with China. But the Soviet Union cannot remain indifferent when there is a question of actions affecting its own interests. In the event of deepening of anti-Soviet tendencies in Japan's foreign policy the Soviet Union will be compelled to take appropriate measures to protect its interests.

JAPANESE PAPER REPORTS PRC ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES

LD280930Y Moscow TASS in English 0915 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

["Peking's Secret Service in Japan"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tokyo, June 28, TASS--The "Riogen" shop for the sale of Chinese books in the Kanda district of Tokyo does not differ in outward appearance from many other stores and shops. It has been ascertained, however, that its employees, headed by the manager, engage not only in the sale of books; officials of the public security department of Tokyo's police administration, the MAINICHI reports, discovered that a Peking espionage group entrenched itself in this building.

In the last ten years, the Chinese "book sellers" were collecting information on the results of scientific researches and elaborations in the military, electronic and other branches of Japanese industry. What kind of information they were, first and foremost, interested in is shown by the fact that secret drawings of the T-2 supersonic jet training plane of the Japanese air force, data on the latest achievements in electronics, etc, were found in the possession of an arrested Chinese "book seller." Bribing high-ranking officials, Peking's agents gained access to secret information of major Japanese companies: Mitsubishi Jukogyo, Ishikawazima Harima Jukogyo, and Toshiba. The newspaper points out that the Chinese thus are getting information from enterprises of 70 leading private and state corporations and from scientific research institutes. The collected information is being sent to Hong Kong where, as officials of the police administration say, the principal espionage centre of China is located and where information from numerous Peking spies in various countries abroad converges. The transfer of such kind of information directly to China, MAINICHI says, is effected in various ways, including through participants in the Canton Fair, annually organized by Peking.

ASPECTS OF KANEMARU TOUR ALARM PEACE-LOVING JAPANESE

LD271221Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[I. Latyshev report: "Tokyo and NATO"]

[Text] Tokyo--Japan's military leaders are trying to drag the country into the U.S. global military-strategic system. In this connection attention is attracted by the latest round-the-world trip by Shin Kamenaru, member of the Japanese Cabinet and chief of the national defense agency. He recently visited West Europe and then the United States.

A central place was occupied by the meetings between the chief of the Japanese military department and Gen A. Haig, supreme commander of NATO armed forces in Europe, and J. Luns, NATO secretary general, at NATO headquarters in Brussels.

Kanemaru's visit to Brussels was the Japanese Government's first overt application for cooperation with NATO military leaders on questions that have nothing in common with relaxation of international tension or consolidation of world peace. Suffice it to say that further contacts, which the Brussels meeting agreed to reinforce, presuppose the presence of a common potential military opponent in the form of the USSR. According to newspaper reports, "the intensification of the Soviet Union's military might" was the main theme of Kanemaru's talks.

Kanemaru's far-reaching intentions were also shown during the U.S. part of his world tour. During his talks in Washington the leader of the "Self-Defense Forces" assured the Pentagon that his country's ruling circles were prepared to embark on the further expansion of Japan's military preparations and to increase its "share" of the expenditure on the maintenance of U.S. Armed Forces in Japanese territory. Agreement was reached on deliveries of the latest U.S. military equipment to the "Self-Defense Forces."

Kanemaru's circumnavigation is viewed in Japan in direct connection with the Japanese military's recent appeals for a steep increase in budget appropriations to provide the "Self-Defense Forces" with new types of military equipment and to arm them with nuclear weapons.

All these questions are naturally alarming peace-loving Japanese circles. The struggle of the champions of peace against the champions of militarism is becoming one of the key issues of contemporary Japanese political life.

PERUVIAN SECURITY CHIEF PRESENTS STATE HONOR TO ANDROPOV

LD272138Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Brigadier General Schrott, chief of the Peruvian National Security Service, today awarded the country's highest decoration, the Grand Cross for Military Services, to Andropov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Committee for State Security under the USSR Council of Ministers. He was awarded this decoration for his great contribution to the development of Soviet-Peruvian relations. General Schrott and Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov exchanged speeches, expressing firm confidence in the further development of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Peru.

PRAVDA: CARTER DISCUSSES TLATELOLCO TREATY AT OAS

LD271535Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Washington, 22 June TASS--A session of the OAS General Assembly, in whose work the foreign ministers of 25 Latin American countries and the United States are taking part, has opened here.

The Latin American states are openly expressing their dissatisfaction with the United States' continuing discriminatory trade policy and erection of protectionist barriers against Latin American goods in the U.S. market. Political differences between the Latin American states and the United States remain acute. For instance, serious concern has been aroused in the Latin American public by the U.S. amendment that is resulting from reaction to the Panama Canal treaties, for it gives the United States some "rights." While the administration's official representatives are expatiating about "freedom" and "democracy," the antipopular reactionary regimes of Chile, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Haiti continue to receive generous military and economic support from the United States. That is why, on the eve of the opening of the OAS General Assembly session the New York TIMES was obliged to acknowledge serious tension in relations between the countries of the region and the United States, as well as the Latin Americans' deep disillusionment with Washington's actions.

U.S. President J. Carter, who spoke at the session, made it clearly understood that any measures by the United States to ease trade protectionism should be accompanied by concessions from Latin America. He also reaffirmed his administration's intention to support those regimes whose existence accords with U.S. interests and to discriminate against those which oppose the diktat of their "northern neighbor." In his speech the U.S. President also touched on the problem of preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons. In this connection he noted the need to seek implementation of the provisions of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (the Tlatelolco Treaty). This treaty represents great progress, and I support the efforts of those states that want to extend it to other parts of the world, J. Carter said. In this respect he noted the Soviet Union's signing of the Additional Protocol II to the Tlatelolco Treaty.

Commenting on the U.S. President's speech, the Washington POST writes that, to the surprise of many delegates at the session, J. Carter made virtually no mention of the problem of relations with Cuba although, as is well known, this question has frequently been raised recently by official Washington. Quoting reliable sources, the newspaper reports that before this session the United States had prepared a "trial" proposal condemning Cuba and had even sounded out the possibility of the OAS members being associated with this condemnation. "The main argument which forced the White House to abandon its intention on this issue," the Washington POST writes, "was that only the representatives of the rightwing dictatorships in the OAS would have supported the condemnation of Cuba."

INTOURIST HOTEL SENDS CONDOLENCES TO SWEDISH EMBASSY

LD271344Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1331 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD

["Crime in Moscow"--TASS headline; Moscow Domestic Service has not been heard to carry following item]

[Text] Moscow--As has become known, an Intourist representative today expressed condolences to the Swedish Embassy in the Soviet Union in connection with the tragic event that occurred at the Intourist Hotel in Moscow.

As a result of an attack by a psychologically abnormal person on a group of tourists from Sweden, one person died and two were seriously injured. The criminal has been arrested by militia organs and an inquiry is taking place.

Second Swede Dies

LD271602Y Moscow TASS in English 1541 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 27, TASS--As it was already reported today, one person was killed and two others were seriously injured as a result of the tragic incident outside the Intourist Hotel.

Despite the efforts of doctors, it proved impossible to save the life of one of the injured. So, two persons died.

NIKOLAYEV ON DISSIDENTS, WESTERN 'HUMAN RIGHTS' DRIVE

LD271401Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 20 Jun 78 p 7 LD

[V. Nikolayev article: "Who Acts as Guardian to the Anti-Soviets, and Why"]

[Text] Detente's opponents strive in every possible way to impede the development of peaceful cooperation among countries with different sociopolitical systems and to sow mistrust and enmity among peoples. It is precisely these aims that are served by the provocative propaganda campaign about imaginary "human rights violations" in the Soviet Union which has been mounted in the West by reactionary politicians and press organs. Endeavoring to turn the Western public against the Soviet state, they allege that "honest people are tried for no reason" in the USSR and that Soviet citizens are persecuted for criticism and denied the right to their own opinion. With the aid of such fabrications, attempts are made to slander our social system and socialist democracy. In this context references are made to Yu. Orlov and other renegades who are supposedly condemned by Soviet justice merely because they "uphold their own convictions and the right to criticize."

However, these allegations--relating, in general, to socialist democracy and, in particular, to the so-called "dissidents"--have nothing in common with reality. In reality Soviet people have tremendous opportunities to exercise their political rights and to participate actively in state affairs. Freedom of criticism at every level and broad, frank and principled discussion of all questions of life in Soviet society are the norm, as well as a constitutional right of Soviet citizens that is protected by Soviet laws.

Of course, matters are different when it is a question of people carrying out subversive activity against the socialist system. Soviet society treats such people--in total accordance with the demands of our laws--as criminals.

The Soviet people have their own norms of civic-mindedness and their own legal consciousness, which took shape in an acute and grim struggle against numerous enemies. For them the highest social value is the socialist society in whose name several generations of Soviet people have worked and fought selflessly and have made innumerable sacrifices. Soviet people regard slander of this society--particularly with the aid of foreign anti-Soviet centers--as a grave crime against the motherland. This is why Orlov and his ilk do not have and cannot have any social support in our country. They represent no one except external forces hostile to the Soviet Union. That is why Soviet justice, which expresses the legal consciousness and will of our 260 million people, condemned Orlov, by no means for his convictions but for the criminal offenses that he committed--the subversive anti-Soviet activity that was totally proven during the trial.

For a number of years Orlov had been in touch with representatives of foreign states who were connected to subversive anti-Soviet organizations abroad. Through them, he passed on materials containing malevolent and malicious slander of the Soviet system. He engaged in this criminal activity under the pretext of "monitoring the Soviet Union's implementation of the all-European conference final act."

For instance, with a view to kindling anti-Soviet propaganda abroad he disseminated "reports" that, supposedly, a "strike" took place in Riga harbor in August 1976 and its participants were "subjected to repression." For a long time reactionary propaganda in the West eagerly "made much" of these "reports." However, irrefutable evidence from witnesses in court proved that Orlov had disseminated a deliberate lie since there was no strike in Riga harbor and he had merely invented the names of the people "subjected to repression."

Attempting to defame his country and Soviet justice, Orlov passed on for dissemination abroad a list--which he had fabricated--of people supposedly "persecuted for political reasons." As the court established, in actual fact the people mentioned on this list were condemned for theft and malicious hooliganism, for theft of a firearm, for bribery and other criminal offense. Moreover, criminal proceedings had not been instituted at all against a number of people on Orlov's lists.

Orlov alleged for anti-Soviet purposes that certain people of Jewish nationality are "being forcibly detained in the USSR." As it transpired in court, some of them had long since left for Israel while others had not filed applications to emigrate at all.

When they received slanderous materials from Orlov the foreign anti-Soviet centers paid him considerable sums.

All these are just a few examples of the criminal activity of the anti-Soviet renegade. The question arises: Just what has this to do with "monitoring the USSR's activity to fulfill the Helsinki agreements"? Soviet people are perfectly well aware that the Soviet Government strictly observes all the provisions of the document adopted in Helsinki. They have no need of the services of "monitors" who are by no means disinterested and are paid from abroad by the opponents of detente. And if it is appropriate at all to speak of the all-European conference final act in connection with the Orlov trial, it must be stressed that the act is a document of peaceful coexistence among states with differenting social systems that envisages, among other things, total noninterference in one another's affairs and subversive activity by one state on the territory of another.

The provocative campaign being mounted in the West in "defense of human rights in the Soviet Union" is one part of the "psychological warfare" that is organized, orchestrated and paid for by the NATO leaders. The real reasons for this campaign are by no means dictated by the desire to defend "human rights." They are dictated by the mercenary interests of reactionary militarist circles which, in order to provide cover for the arms race, carry out Zaire-type interventions and kindle other conflicts, need to constantly fuel and fan various anti-Soviet myths and to discredit the policy and intentions of the Soviet Union in every possible way and on any pretext.

The discourses on "defense of human rights" that are delivered in the NATO countries are all the more outrageous since it is precisely in these countries that citizens' elementary rights and freedoms are really flouted and suppressed, in the most blatant and cynical way. You have only to recall the persecution of civil rights fighters in the United States, the reprisals against Asians in Britain, the "ban on professions" in the FRG and many other facts which testify to the inhumanity, antidemocratic nature and cruelty of the capitalist system.

While taking the common criminal Orlov and other anti-Sovietists under their protection and striving to shield and whitewash their agents, imperialist circles are at the same time attempting to blackmail the Soviet Union and to pressure it. In accordance with this aim, they would like to link the question of "freedom" of anti-Soviet activity for a small group of renegades with the problem of scientific and cultural contacts, and economic and political relations between Western countries and our country, threatening to sever these contacts and relations. However, reliance on this blackmail is absolutely hopeless. No one has ever succeeded in the past in pressuring the Soviet Union; such attempts are also doomed to failure in the future.

BREZHNEV ATTENDS OPENING OF CONGRESS OF TEACHERS

LD280756Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The Third All-Union Congress of Teachers opened 30 minutes ago in the Moscow Palace of Congresses. The delegates and guests of the congress stood and greeted with prolonged, stormy applause the appearance on the presidium of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other leaders of the Communist Party and Soviet state. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0800 GMT notes that "Andropov, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Kulakov, Suslov, Ustinov, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Chernenko, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin, Ryabov and Rusakov" were also greeted with stormy, prolonged applause along with Brezhnev] The congress was opened by Comrade Prokofyev, USSR Minister for Education. An honorary presidium of the congress comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, headed by Comrade Brezhnev, was elected unanimously.

Comrade Suslov, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, read greetings to the Third All-Union Teachers Congress from the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers.

Party-Government Message

LD280858Y Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 28, TASS--The Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR sent a message of greeting to the Congress of Teachers that opened in the Kremlin today.

Soviet public education, the message says, has made an inestimable contribution to the education of all generations of Soviet people, selflessly devoted to the ideals of communism, actively participating in building a new society. The historic task, set by the Communist Party, of implementing universal compulsory secondary education, according with the contemporary demands of social and scientific-technical progress, has been successfully accomplished in the country. A genuine growth of public education took place in all union and autonomous republics which is a striking manifestation of the triumph of the Leninist nationalities policy. These outstanding achievements of developed socialism have been legislatively recorded in the Constitution of the USSR.

"The society of mature socialism opens up new vistas for the advance of the economy and culture, presents new demands on public education. The main task of the school in the present stage is consistently to implement the decisions of the 25th Congress of the CPSU on the further development and improvement of public education, raising the effectiveness and quality of tuition and education of the pupils, their preparation for life and work," the message says.

TANJUG CITES ALIYEV SPEECH ON CORRUPTION IN AZERBAIJAN

LD271936Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1520 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD

["Struggle Against Corruption in Azerbaijan"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Moscow--"We should establish strict control over entrance examinations and eliminate every manifestation of misuse, favoritism, influence of family and native ties and other negative phenomena," Geydar Aliyev, first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, stated at a conference discussing the forthcoming faculty entrance examinations.

Speaking to obkom, gorkom and raykom leaders and ministers and deans, the republican party secretary warned that there should be no delay in waging a resolute struggle against "bribetakers, swindlers and various adventurers who, regrettably, still exist in faculties." Aliyev stressed that in recent years "a considerable number of high school lecturers have been subjected to criminal proceedings or administrative sanctions for misusing their position and for receiving bribes."

According to Aliyev, whose speech is carried by BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY, these phenomena have not yet been eradicated, although social factors and students themselves have begun to "expose bribetakers more actively and struggle more resolutely against various negative phenomena." He recalled that the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee passed a special decision on this last year but noted that shortcomings of this kind continue to exist in many faculties. Geydar Aliyev also noted that insufficient attention is being paid to faculty enrollment of outstanding workers and kolkhoz members and that the practice of listing among these people who "have no connection with production" is continuing.

SOVIET, POLISH COSMONAUTS LAUNCHED IN SALYUT-30

Docking With Salyut-6 Planned

LD271842Y Moscow TASS in English 1827 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 27, TASS--A spaceship, Soyuz-30, was launched in the Soviet Union at 1827 Moscow time today. The Soviet spaceship is piloted by an international crew consisting of Flier-Cosmonaut Petr Klimuk, the ship's commander, twice Hero of the Soviet Union, and Cosmonaut-Researcher Miroslaw Hermaszewski from Poland.

With the launching of the Soyuz-30, the exploration of outer space for peaceful purposes will be continued--under the Intercosmos cooperation program--jointly by Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Rumania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

Under this program, an international flight with the participation of a citizen of Czechoslovakia was carried out successfully aboard the Soviet research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz in March, 1978. The present space flight involving a representative of Poland, is a new contribution to the implementation of this program.

The program of the Soyuz-30 flight provides for its docking with the orbital scientific complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-29, and for carrying out aboard this complex joint investigations and experiments together with the Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov, who have been working in outer space since June 15.

The onboard systems of the Soyuz-30 are functioning normally and the cosmonauts feel well. Petr Klimuk and Miroslaw Hermaszewski have begun carrying out the flight program.

The flight of a Soviet and a Polish cosmonaut aboard a Soviet space ship on the eve of the celebration of Poland's rebirth day, offers one more example of the further development of friendship and close cooperation between the USSR and the Polish People's Republic. At the same time this new achievement of socialist science and technology reflects the community of the interests and aims of the peoples of the whole socialist community.

Polish Guests at Launching

LD280804Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1840 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpt] Moscow, 27 June TASS--TASS special correspondent Aleksandr Romanov reports from the Flight Control Center:

The flags of the USSR and the People's Republic of Poland can be seen in the main hall of the Flight Control Center. Prominent scientists, specialists and cosmonauts have gathered in the main hall just before the launching of the Soviet-Polish crew of the Soyuz-30 spaceship manned by Petr Klimuk, twice Hero of the Soviet Union, and the Polish researcher Miroslaw Hermaszewski. Present are Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, Politburo member of the PZPR Central Committee and Polish minister of national defense; Andrezej Verblan, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Kazimierz Olszewski, ambassador of the People's Republic of Poland to the USSR; and Witold Nowacki, president of the Academy of Sciences of the People's Republic of Poland.

Those assembled applauded the launching of Soyuz-30. Petr Klimuk reports from orbit that the cosmonauts are feeling excellent and Miroslaw Hermaszewski adds that the ship's systems are functioning normally.

Flights Continue

LD280536Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The spaceship Soyuz-30 was launched in our country on 27 June. It is piloted by an international crew composed of USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut Petr Klimuk, twice Hero of the Soviet Union--the ship's commander--and Miroslaw Hermaszewski, a cosmonaut-researcher and citizen of the Polish People's Republic.

Flight Control Center reports that the crew of the Soyuz-30 spacecraft completed the necessary operations after going into orbit at 0300. The station's orientation systems were checked and a correction made to the orbit. Petr Klimuk and Miroslaw Hermaszewski are now resting. At 1000 there will be a radio communications session with earth.

The flight of the Salyut-6-Soyuz-29 orbital space complex continues. Its crew, Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov, congratulated the "Caucasians" on their successful start to work in orbit. The cosmonauts feel fine.

Klimuk Biography

LD271850Y Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 27, TASS--Commander of the Soviet spaceship Soyuz-30 that was launched today is twice Hero of the Soviet Union, Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Colonel Petr Klimuk. He was born in 1942 in the village Komarovka near Brest, Belorussia. Upon graduating in 1964 from a higher Air Force school, he served in the Air Force.

Petr Klimuk is member of the CPSU.

He joined the cosmonauts' detachment in 1965 and underwent the complete course of training for flights on board spaceships Soyuz- and orbital stations Salyut. He made his first space flight in December, 1973, as commander of the spaceship Soyuz-13. In 1975 he made his second space flight as commander of the spaceship Soyuz-18 and of the orbital station Salyut-4. This flight lasted for 63 days.

In 1977, without quitting work at the Cosmonauts Training Centre, Petr Klimuk graduated from the air force academy named after Gagarin.

Hermaszewski Biography

LD271852Y Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 27 TASS--Cosmonaut-researcher of the Soviet spaceship Soyuz-30 that was launched today is citizen of the Polish People's Republic Major Miroslaw Hermaszewski. He was born in 1941 in the Lipniki settlement. In 1961 he entered the Deblin Air School and upon his graduation served in the fighter aviation of the anti-aircraft defences of the Polish People's Republic.

Miroslaw Hermaszewski is member of the Polish United Workers' Party.

From 1969 to 1971 he studied at the academy of the general staff of the Polish People's Republic. Upon graduating the academy, he continued serving in the fighter aviation. Major Hermaszewski is first class military pilot.

In 1976, Major Hermaszewski started training for a manned space flight under the Intercosmos program at the Cosmonauts Training Centre named after Gagarin. He underwent the complete course of training for the program of the Soyuz manned space flight spaceships and the Salyut orbital scientific stations.

Cosmonauts' Preflight Statements

LD271854Y Moscow TASS in English 1834 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 27 TASS--TASS special correspondent reports from the Baykonur Cosmodrome:

The cosmonauts of the Soyuz-30 spaceship made statements today before the launching.

The spaceship's commander, Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Colonel Petr Klimuk said, specifically, that this flight is a new step in the implementation of the programme of cooperation of socialist countries in the sphere of space exploration which envisages flights of cosmonauts from socialist countries, participants in the Intercosmos programme, onboard Soviet spaceships and orbital stations.

"Space research carried out by cosmonauts of socialist countries onboard the Soviet orbital station Salyut-6 is a patent proof of the steadily developing scientific and technical contacts between countries of the socialist community," Petr Klimuk said.

The cosmonaut-researcher of the spaceship, Polish citizen Major Miroslaw Hermaszewski said in his statement he is happy and proud that his country takes an active part, together with other fraternal socialist countries, in manned flight under the Intercosmos programme.

USSR SUCCESSFULLY LAUNCHES COSMOS-1,024

LD281024Y Moscow TASS in English 1018 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 28, TASS--Another artificial earth satellite, the Cosmos-1,024, was launched in the Soviet Union today.

The Sputnik carries scientific apparatuses for the continuation of the exploration of outer space.

The Sputnik was put on orbit with the parametres: initial period of revolution--12 hours 06 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface (apogee)--40,000 kilometers, minimum distance from the earth's surface (perigee)--630 kilometers, orbit angle--62.8 degrees.

The apparatuses installed in the Sputnik function smoothly.

SUCCESSFUL LENINGRAD NUCLEAR POWER PLANT ENLARGING

LD261036Y Moscow TASS in English 0954 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Leningrad, June 26, TASS--The assembly of the next reactor unit is being completed on the construction site of the Leningrad atomic electric power station. Nikolay Lukonin, director of the station, has said that almost 40,000 million kilowatt-hours of electricity were generated in the incomplete five years by two power units, with a capacity of 1 mln kw each. This is more electricity than generated by any other atomic electric power station in all the time of its existence. This experience testifies in favour of development of nuclear engineering near industrial centres and in areas devoid of local fuel resources. More than 8 million tons of coal would have been required to generate electric energy, compared with the capacity of the Leningrad atomic power station.

The director pointed to high radiation safety of the station. The young town of Sosnoviy Bor, located not far from the station, is the cleanest town in the Leningrad region.

The gaint atomic station, named after Lenin, became a prototype for construction of a whole series of stations of such a type. They are under construction in the Ukraine, in the Baltic Sea area. The experience of Soviet power specialists is used in construction practices in European socialist countries and Finland.

USSR NUCLEAR INSTITUTE COUNCIL MEETS IN DUBNA

LD231215Y Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 17 Jun 78 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "Development Prospects"]

[Text] Dubna--On 15 June a regular session of the Scientific Council of the Combined Institute of Nuclear Research completed its work in Dubna: the draft of the general plan for the development of the Combined Institute of Nuclear Research. Academician N. Bogolyubov, the Institute's director, delivered a report.

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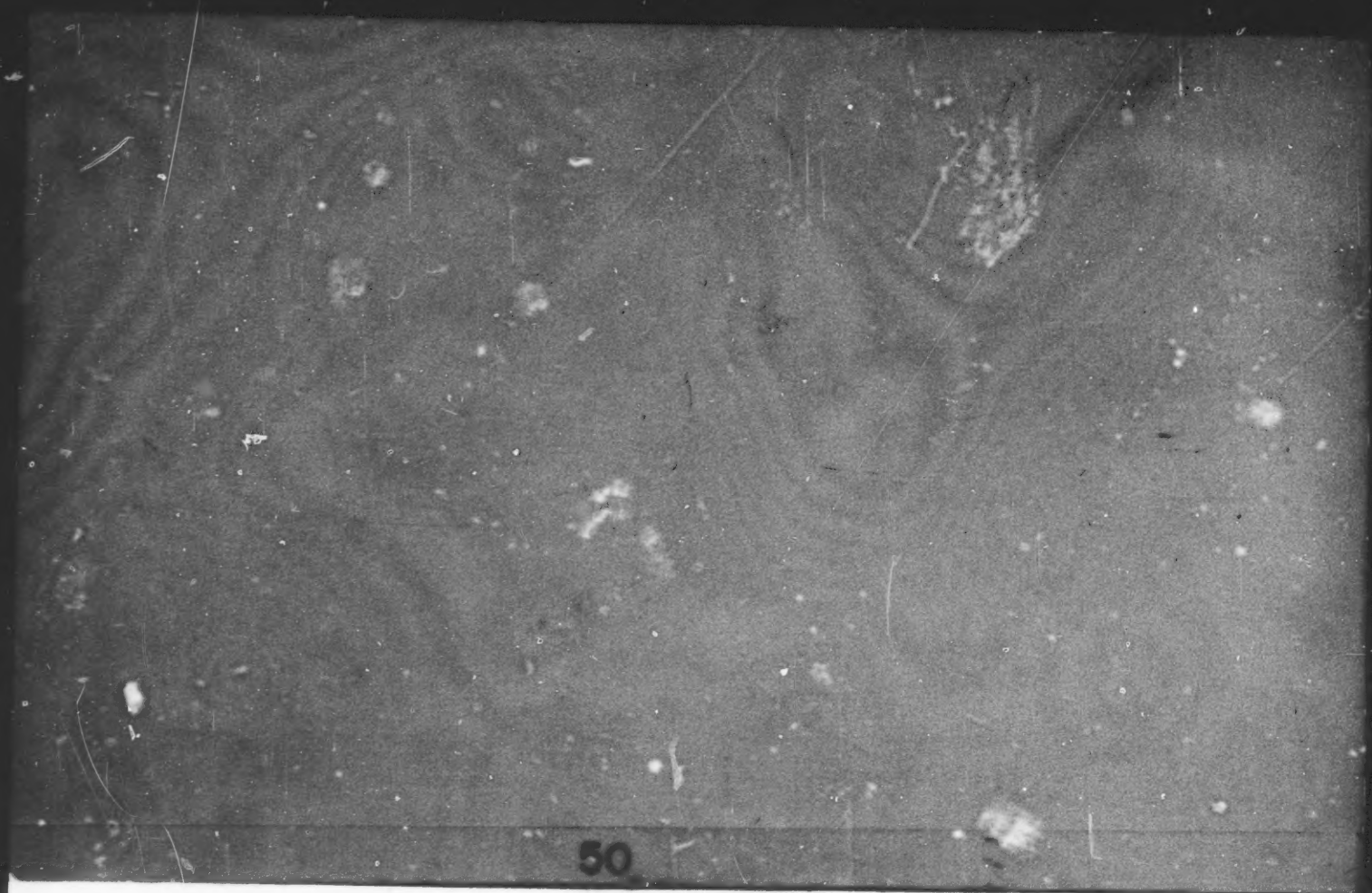
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